Millions United in One
Iron Will for Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

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In News Spotlight

'Happy' Roosevelt Returns to U.S.; Meets Icy Blast Over Navy's Loss

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, February 1.—President Franklin Roosevelt miserably lost face as he returned to the United States on Sunday like a "triumphant general" after performing the role of the main character in the "Casablanca farce" because the Japanese Headquarters' announcement regarding the Sea Battle off Rennell Island was broadcast all over America on that very day.

Ironically enough, moreover, the report of the disgraceful setback suffered by the United States navy in the Rennell Battle proved a fitting gift to President Roosevelt on the occasion of his birthday, January 31.

According to information from Washington, the United States Government has firmly kept silent on the Battle off Rennell Island, but the Japanese announcement of the brilliant results scored by the Imperial Navy was immediately reported over the air throughout the United States shattering the deceptive policy of the Washington Government.

Also, all American newspapers simultaneously played up the news implicitly expressing their indignation toward the incompetence of the American navy as well as to the policy of silence of their Government.

Moreover, the report was played up in the journals side by side with the reports of the return home of President Roosevelt from Africa and of Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox from the Southwestern Pacific Front. This is being viewed as an editorial prank.

A Washington dispatch stated that the Japanese Headquarters' communique reached Washington as if to "dash water on haughty Roosevelt who came back to the White House like a general returning from a triumphant campaign."

According to the same dispatch, on January 31, which was the 61st birthday of President Roosevelt, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, was reading the Presidential message to the effect that the day was the "second glorious birthday of the President under wartime and that the Americans are now valiantly fighting to achieve victory," when the tragic information was received.

The dispatch sarcastically stated that it was the most fitting birthday gift for the President.

On the same day, Secretary of Navy Knox also returned to Washington seemingly triumphant from his inspection tour in the Southwestern Pacific and reported to Roosevelt that the American positions in that area are solid and impregnable.

And what followed Knox's report? Frank Knox was the man, the dispatch went on to say, who immediately before the start of the war, boastingly declared that in case of the outbreak of a war between America and Japan, the United States navy would crush the Japanese Navy in two months.

Just as his big talk was smashed at a stretch by the Pearl Harbor debacle, so this time again Knox was humiliated by the Japanese Air Force, declared the Washington report, speaking on behalf of the indignant Americans.

Meanwhile, the Washington Government, evidently in an attempt to conceal the disgraceful defeat suffered in the Battle off Rennell Island, published on Sunday a message to the effect that the Allied general counter-offensive had already been started, according to a Lisbon dispatch quoting information from the American capital.

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to Washington, also declared that the anti-Axis forces were scoring victories in all seas and oceans of the world.

However, Nash did not forget to warn the people by adding "If the peoples of the anti-Axis countries fail to do their utmost for the prosecution of the war, the victory will immediately change into a defeat."

Happy Birthday (?)

The Imperial Navy presented America's war president with a "gift" on his 61st anniversary.

Press Comments

Tuesday, February 2

NIPPON SANGYO—Great Achievements

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Enemy Keeps Silent

Great Achievements

NIPPON SANGYO—An Imperial Headquarters announcement made yesterday tells of the great war achievements won by the Air Units of the Imperial Navy in waters off Rennell Island in the Solomons group on January 29 and 30. The latest naval engagement fought in waters off Rennel Island, as in the previous naval battles fought also in the Solomons area, reflected the enemy's desperate efforts to recover a series of miserable defeats they had sustained since the beginning of the present war. The enemy also apparently tried to secure bases wherewith to launch the loudly propagandized counter-offensive, if such were possible at all.

However, such a counter-offensive to be conducted by them can only fail. But since what the enemy depends upon most is their production power, it is not difficult to imagine that this sort of counter-offensive as was attempted lately will be obstinately repeated in the future.

However, we should remember that the brilliant war achievements won by us are invariably purchased by our sacrifices. Although our losses thus received are negligibly small as compared with the enemy losses, we must not forget that the loyal-spirited crew of the 10 naval planes lost in the latest single encounter off Rennell were claimed as victims of the fight, and will forever repose as guardian gods of the southwestern Pacific.

At this moment, on the other hand, we find United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox making bombastic statements on his recent inspection trip to the southwestern Pacific. He talks vauntingly that the fights in that area are all practically being conducted by the Americans. He thus impudently warns the Japanese that the latter should be prepared for America air raids. But the actual war results obtained by the Japanese in waters off Rennell will be more than sufficient to show how empty and feeble are those bombastic talks of the American naval chief.

Facing as we do, however, the possible stiff resistance to be offered by the enemy, we must try more and more to bolster our national morale for the purpose of annihilating the enemy, America and Britain.

Enemy Keeps Silent

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is reported that at the Casablanca conference it was decided, among other things, that the United States and Britain should press all the neutral countries of the world for an answer whether they are for or against the Axis nations. We need not wonder that they use threats, because threats are their usual method, but the neutrals subjected to them must find it a little too thick.

It is only natural for a country to plan the strengthening of its own camp in a war but the question is what will the United States and Britain guarantee to those neutral countries they are seeking to bring over to their camp and whether they will live up to such guanrantees when they are given.

Britain is notorious for breaking its promises, as the term perfidious Albion shows, and the United States considers it a good joke to "put one over on 'em." A historical instance of Britain's perfidy is India of which it demanded enormous sacrifices in the last Great War on the strength of its promise of post-war independence. After the war, it scrapped all its guarantees like worthless paper.

Thus neutral countries should remember before they have any dealings with these two nations that they were are old offenders in the crime of swindling, who promise anything at a pinch and give a blank stare when it comes for them

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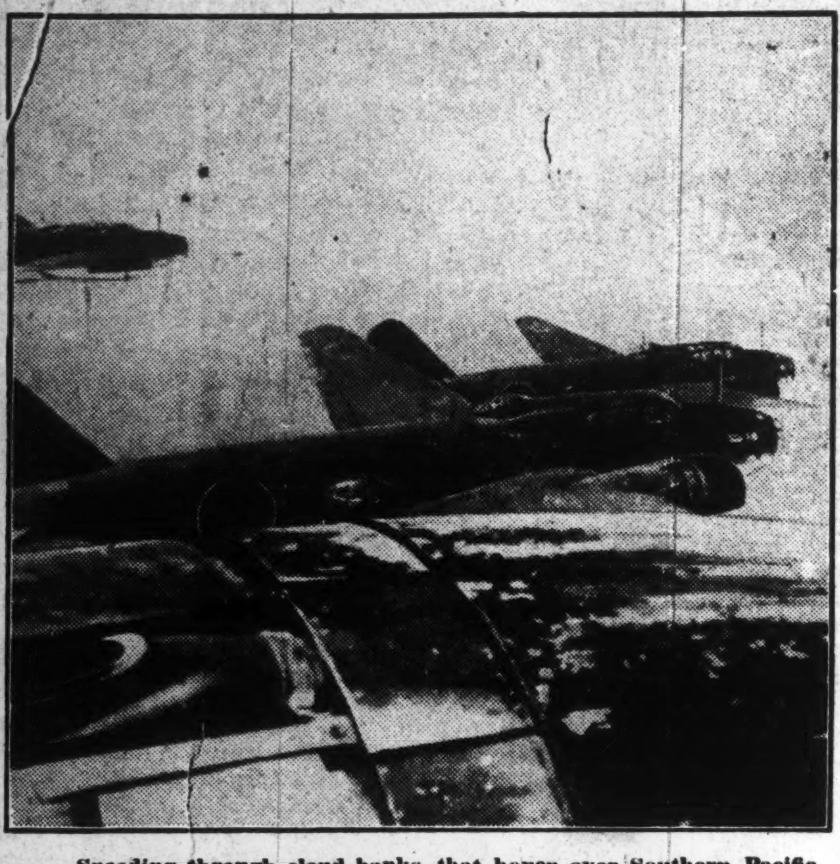
Winging Way to Victory



Speeding through cloud banks that hover over Southern Pacific waters, a unit of the Imperial Navy warplanes zoom onward to deal the enemy another devastating blow. (Photo by Cameraman Asai of the Navy Information Corps. Passed by Navy Ministry)

SWEDEN LAUDS NAVAL VICTORY

Journals Play Up Japanese Success-- Saigon Is Jubilant

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 1.—All Swedish journals played up the remarkable results scored by the Imperial Air Force in the Battle off Rennell Island in today's evening editions with big headlines.

The astounding report has provoked a great sensation among the Swedish people inasmuch as they have been fed only with the propaganda news of the Eastern Front and other fronts emanating from the anti-Axis sources ever since the Casablanca conference.

Victory Played Up

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—The Imperial Headquarters' announcement regarding the Sea Battle off Rennell Island and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada's report on the same subject before the Imperial Diet were played up on the first pages of the evening editions of all local newspapers today.

Many of these journals published a lengthy telegram received from Wilhelm Schulze, Tokyo correspondent of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Morgenpost and other newspapers, and lauded the Air-Units of the Imperial Navy for their brilliant achievement.

Saigon Greets Victory

Domei

SAIGON, February 1.—News of the latest Japanese victory in the Battle off Rennell Island on January 29 and 30 in which a strong force of Anti-Axis warships in Southern Pacific waters was practically annihilated was jubilantly hailed throughout French Indo-China today.

At the sample fair here which has just opened, eager crowds thronged the bulletin boards to read the Imperial Headquarters' announcement reporting the signal victory of the Japanese naval air units.

The latest exploits of the Japanese airmen, significantly following Australian Air Minister Arthur Drakeford's recent warning of the threat of the Japanese Air Force in

(Continued on Page 2)

China Adds New Unit To Guard Home Front

Domei

NANKING, February 1.—Further strengthening the fighting efficiency of the Chinese National Army, a ceremony marking the organization of the crack Second Guard Division was held here today in the presence of President Wang Ching-wei and military and civil authorities.

The organization of the new guard division from the capital's Defense Division and the Independent 14th Brigade was executed under the personal supervision of General Yeh Peng, Chief Supervisor of the organization and Training of National Government troops.

EX-CHILE NEWS OF AXIS HALTED

D.N.B., Transocean, Stefani Restricted To Local Field

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 31.—The Chilean Government today prohibited the Chilean branches of the Transocean, Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau, and Stefani news agencies from telegraphing news abroad, according to Santiago dispatches received here.

It is still uncertain whether these news agencies in Chile will be prohibited from receiving foreign news from their home countries and other overseas sources.

Meanwhile, it was reported, newspapers and other periodicals published by Axis inclination within Chile were still continuing their publications.

Chile Broke Promise

Two hours prior to the Chilean Government's official declaration severing relations with the Axis nations, Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese

(Continued on Page 2)

Indian Provinces Take Up Anti-Food Shortage Fight

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 1.—The food shortage has now become the cancer of the British Government in India, and Provincial governments are unable to suppress public dissatisfaction. Furthermore as local conditions have become so aggravated, the authorities of the provinces cannot wait for instruction from the central Government, and are obliged to adopt their own measures.

Bombay Province, for instance, established its own provincial temporary food supply office in an attempt to prevent wasteful consumption of foodstuff, and also ordered that any gathering of more than 50 persons requires provincial permission. Religious meetings are also included in this stipulation, and complaints have already been expressed by the public on this point.

On the other hand, as the British authorities have failed to control commodity prices, which are steadily advancing, low-salaried officials of the British Government in India are suffering severely. Thus the Government has been obliged to increase salaries by 20 per cent. However, the food shortage situation is still the biggest problem for the British Government.

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 1.—Students of the Dacca University, Bengal Province, India, held a mass meeting in the auditorium of the University yesterday evening, but British authorities broke into the hall, and a 30-minute fight ensued between the officials and students. Several of the students were seriously injured, and the University had to be closed on account of the incident, it is reported from Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT REPOSING FULLEST CONFIDENCE IN PEOPLE; NO FREEDOM CHECK CONTEMPLATED, DECLARES TOJO TO INTERPELLATION IN DIET

SINO-JAPANESE MOP-UP DRIVE IS SUCCESSFUL

Joint Forces Smash Chungking Troopers In Kwantung Area

Domei

CANTON, February 1.—In close coordination with the patrol units of the Chinese National Government, the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in South China recently conducted mopping-up operations of Chungking troops in Kwantung Province. The concerted action is believed to have contributed much toward the training of Chinese Government forces now participants in the current war.

The united forces started operations on January 16 against Chungking forces based in an area around Maofeng Mountain between Puyun and Tsengshing in the center of Kwantung province, and completed the encirclement movement within two days.

In an ensuing surprise attack the enemy forces were nearly annihilated, and the Imperial Forces captured various war trophies including 504 rifles with 9,500 rounds of ammunitions, 120 revolvers, and two guns of the old type.

Local community officials and native inhabitants voluntarily cooperated with the Imperial Forces in this punitive expedition. Those who evacuated the area before the commencement of the operations have returned to find the entire region pacified.

With a view to contributing toward the efficiency of the Chinese patrol forces in maintaining public order within the area, the Imperial Forces donated to them all of the trophies.

EAST ASIA LEAGUE HOLDS ITS SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Ceremony Held in Nanking; President Wang Attends

Domei

NANKING, February 1.—A ceremony commemorating the second anniversary of the founding of the East Asia League was held here today by the League's All China Council attended by President Wang Ching-wei.

Assembling from all parts of China, delegates of the League paid homage at Chungshanling, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum, in the morning, followed by the commemoration ceremony at the National Hall at 2 p.m. attended by military and official dignitaries of Japan and China.

President Wang Ching-wei, who attended the ceremony in his capacity as Chairman of the All China Council of the League, delivered an address urging complete cooperation in the construction of a new East Asia as well as in the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

Lin Pai-sheng, chief of the Publicity Committee of the League, was slated to speak from a local station at 7:10 p.m. on the significance of the second anniversary of the League.

A roundtable conference will be held by the League tomorrow regarding its future policies.

Roosevelt Holds Talks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 1.—After 30 days' absence President Franklin Roosevelt returned to Washington last night. Upon his return to the White House, he immediately called Secretary of State Cordell Hull to a conference.

This noon, he continued his conference with Hull, and then also met Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Admiral Harold Stark, Commander-in-Chief of United States Fleet in European Waters, Vice-President Henry Wallace and several leaders of the Congress in the afternoon.

Flynn Will Refuse Envoy Appointment

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 1.—Edward Flynn who was selected as the new Minister to Australia by President Franklin Roosevelt, notified the President last night that he would refuse the appointment, in view of the strong opposition to his appointment in the Senate. It is reported that in refusing the appointment he told the President that if discussions were caused in the Senate because of his appointment he would feel unpleasant, and as he believed that the execution of war was most important he would ask the withdrawal of the bill for his appointment.

GRIP STILL HELD ON STALINGRAD

Reich Forces Resist Against Heavy Odds-- Hitler Visits Front

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—German forces in the northern sector of the Stalingrad front are still strongly resisting numerically superior Soviet troops, and carrying out counter attacks at various points, German military authorities announced at noon.

Hitler Visits Stalingrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, January 31.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler accompanied by a few staff officers visited the German positions on the Stalingrad front, and stayed at Stalingrad for three days while the city was severely shelled and bombed, it is reported from Madrid as an information coming from French sources. Sharing hardship with his soldiers, he returned to his Headquarters after greatly encouraging the officers and men to exert their best efforts for final victory.

Churchill Breaks Trip To Confer With Inonu

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 1.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have been intending to visit Moscow after the conclusion of his conference with President Franklin Roosevelt at Casablanca, but according to reliable information reaching here, Prime Minister Churchill conferred with Turkish President Ismet Inonu at Adana, Turkey, located near the Syrian frontier, on January 30 and 31, on his way to Moscow.

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The British Government announced today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited Turkey to confer with the Turkish Government, according to a London report.

Kuriyama Back in Hanoi; Decoux Also Returns

Domei

HANOI, February 1.—Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Embassy here, returned to Hanoi today following a one-month stay in Saigon where he conferred with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, on matters pertaining to the economic agreement recently concluded between Japan and French Indo-China.

Governor-General Decoux, who has been on an inspection tour of the Laos district, also returned to Hanoi today after an absence of two months.

522,000 Tons Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—German submarines and planes sank, during January, 522,000 tons of enemy shipping, it is announced by German authorities.

CONTROL OVER ENEMY ASSETS IS EXPLAINED

Government Reserves Right Over Property, Tojo Explains in Diet

The management of enemy properties, now in the hands of some civilian concerns, is not a permanent setup and the Government reserves the right to take over the operations from the present managers, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo stated at the general budget conference at the House of Representatives Monday afternoon.

Queries were raised by Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, ex-Minister of Railways and now a member of the House, on the fundamental policy of the Government regarding enemy assets in occupied territories, largely in the South Sea Regions.

The Prime Minister, answering the queries, clarified three fundamental policies that the Government will take relative to the management of enemy properties, substantially in the following words:

"The disposal of enemy assets is being made in order to increase the fighting power of the nation and incidentally to make up for the expenses for the execution of the war. This is the basic principle followed by the Government.

"Many such properties are now being worked by civilian concerns, but they have not yet obtained full possession of these properties. The management of these properties is allowed in all cases, only on certain conditions. The Government cannot give the sole rights of possession to limited individuals when the very properties have been obtained through the bloodshed of many brave fighting men.

Considerations to Be Given

"Of course we will be faced sooner or later with the question whether the properties would be kept by the Government or be transferred to private individuals. The Government is now not in a position to say, which properties will be relinquished to civilians and which will not. One thing we can now say is that when the properties are to be disposed of in the future, full consideration will be given the individuals who developed the properties."

Dr. Ogawa was the sole interpellator at the session. His queries covered the disposal of enemy properties and transportation facilities chiefly on sea. He was answered by the Prime Minister, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. Most of the questions were answered by the Prime Minister whose explanations were specially marked with thoroughness and were well to the point.

Chiang Sends Assistant

Domei

CANTON, February 1.—The Chungking regime is reported to have decided to dispatch Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, who is regarded a pro-Soviet leader, to Moscow to assist the newly appointed Ambassador Fu Ping-chang who is expected to reach the Soviet capital soon. This step is said to have been decided on in view of the fact that former Chungking Ambassador to Moscow Shao Li-tzu failed to maintain close contact with the Moscow Government.

Germans Invent New Tank

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—The "Ferocious Tigers," monstrous new-type tanks of the German army, have made their debut on the Tunisian war front, and have completely harassed the enemy forces, according to a wire from Algiers.

The tanks are equipped with 88 millimeter guns, and are armored with five inch plates on their sides, 7 inch plates around the turrets and 8 inch plates in front of the turrets, defying the effectless fires of the enemy anti-tank guns.

Lower House Evinces Satisfaction to Reply By Prime Minister

The Government will place full confidence in the entire nation and all administrative measures will be taken on the basis of this confidence, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared at yesterday's plenary session of the House of Representatives, when he answered Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, the sole interpellator at the session.

The House sat at 1:50 p.m. and after Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada gave an announcement concerning the brilliant victory of the Imperial Navy Air Force off Rennell Island over a strong enemy fleet, the details of which were revealed in the morning, Mr. Yamazaki posed a few questions to the Government.

The queries were grouped into three main items, namely, the fundamental policy for guiding the people's cooperation with the Government, administrative reforms for enhancing productivity expansion, and enhanced efficiency in the disposal of general administrative affairs.

The first question was centered on whether the Government would enforce restrictions on the people's freedom in aligning them fully for cooperation in the prosecution of the war, or rely on the latter's spontaneous efforts. To this Prime Minister Tojo replied to the satisfaction of the whole House as well as to the interpellator when he said that he did not doubt the reliability of the entire nation and that the Government would act on the basis of this belief, by not interfering unduly in the individual affairs of the people.

The interpellator's last question was centered around his ardent hope that administrative efficiency would be better enhanced through the introduction of some reformative measures. The suggestion was readily accepted by the Prime Minister who promised to see to it that further effort be made to realize effective disposal of general administrative affairs.

Mr. Yamazaki then proposed that an organ should be established under the direct control of the Prime Minister so that perfect unison could be effected among the various war industries. The Prime Minister, in reply to the query, announced that he agreed in principle with the inter-

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ANTI-BRITISH SABOTAGE FLARES UP IN S. AFRICA

Plant Near Johannesburg Blown Up; Phone Line Cut

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—Reflecting the increasing unrest and disorder in the British possessions in South Africa, repeated attempts of sabotage against the British authorities have been reported culminating in a terrific explosion which took place in a machinery plant in the vicinity of Johannesburg today, according to a dispatch from that city.

Telephone lines between Johannesburg and Pretoria and between Johannesburg and Potchefstroom have been broken and the power lines from the Victoria Fall Electric Power Plant have been dynamited recently.

It is recalled in this connection that in Transvaal Province, there are many Boers (Africa colonists of Dutch origin) who have always been anti-British throughout the last and the present wars.

Nippon Military Attaches Entertained by Il Duce

Domei

ROME, January 31.—Italy's firm resolve to fight in full cooperation with Japan until final victory is won in the present war, was stressed today by Premier Benito Mussolini before a group of Japanese military attaches he had invited to the Palazzo Venezia.

The ministry attaches, from Japanese Embassies in principal countries in Europe, had gathered in Rome to attend a conference of Japanese military attaches to be held in the near future.

GREEDY POLICY OF U.S. SCORED

Marquis de Rosalejo Reviews Imperialistic Program of America

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, January 28.—The well-known aristocrat politician, Marquis de Rozalejo who had been a close collaborator of General Primo de Rivera and is now Civil Governor and member of the National Council under Chief of State General Francisco Franco took a sharp stand against United States imperialism.

Recalling that in the Spanish-American War the United States had greedily pounced upon the rightful Spanish possessions, he reminded of the events that led to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War as described by the well-known American historian, James Truslow Adams, in his book "Epic of America."

"Spain never forgot the chivalrous attitude of Germany during those strenuous times when the the United States and Britain together committed this act of highway robbery," the Marquis declared, adding that the Spanish people were regarding every setback which the American forces are suffering in the course of this war as God's retaliatory answer to the insult that had once been administered to a great and noble people.

Energetically contradicting the conception existing in some circles to the effect that Spain's foreign, political and spiritual ties were mainly with America, the Marquis de las Marismas, another member of the Spanish aristocracy and the son of the publisher of the former Madrid royalist paper, La Epocha, stated that on the contrary Spain was bound for good and bad to the family of the European nations.

"It was no mere accident," he declared, "that the leading forces of Europe, Germany and Italy, as well as a small French minority had not yet been infected by the dangerous bacteria of Freemasonry and that these countries came to our assistance in the Civil War at a time when Spain's enemies were supporting the entire mixture of international interests, dictated by London, Washington and Moscow.

"The Spanish Civil War was the first battle between Europe and her outer enemies—a fact that must not be forgotten. It was difficult to imagine that Britain would be able to go her own way undisturbedly between a Bolshevised Europe and a strong America."

Undue Restriction On National Living Is Denied by Tojo

(Continued From Page 1)

pellator but that he had no intention of introducing such an organ. He added that the various measures now being planned by the Government for the same purpose would be enough for the time being.

All of Mr. Yamazaki's interpellations were practically answered by the Prime Minister alone. The State Minister who assisted the former was Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, who assured the whole House that the country is perfectly secured as far as the foodstuff situation is concerned. The House adjourned for the day at about 4 p.m., after Mr. Yamazaki's queries were satisfactorily answered.

Sweden Lauds Naval Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

Southern Pacific waters, has deeply impressed the people of French Indo-China, who now believe that Anglo-American difficulties will further become aggravated.

Naval Results Greeted

Announcement of latest brilliant exploits of Imperial naval air units off Rennell Island in the Solomons thrilled the whole nation yesterday, particularly Japan's aircraft workers whose unflagging efforts in a large measure have been responsible for the destruction of another anti-Axis naval force, including the sinking of two battleships and three cruisers, reports Domei.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement was received at one aircraft plant with a thunderous outburst of cheers; the workers' faces as the spontaneous yells of gratitude died away immediately disclosed the unspoken vow never to slacken aircraft production until the Anglo-American powers are brought to their knees.

The manager of the plant disclosed, meanwhile, that production efficiency already is at a high-level with the workers carrying out their respective tasks with the same heroic, sacrificial spirit as the aviators who man Imperial aircraft, and added even greater production not only is possible but will result in greater headaches for Britain and the United States.

Japanese Sword Presented Ott

A sword made by Yasutsugu, a famous ancient swordsmith of Echizen, was presented on Sunday by Dr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, President of Nippon University, to Major-General Eugen Ott, outgoing German Ambassador to Japan, in appreciation for the latter's efforts for the promotion of scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries, the Mainichi reported according to Domei. Dr. Yamaoka has been an intimate friend of the German Ambassador, who has been transferred to an important post in his country after a tenure of ten years in Tokyo. The celebrated blade, it is said, will also serve as a token of their friendship as well as to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the coming into power of Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER CRIES FOR MORE HELP

Evatt Claims Reparations Bigger Than Aid From U.S.

The Australian government heads have recently been repeatedly expounding the grave crisis now confronting Australia and incessantly requesting the anti-Axis nations to take positive steps in aiding Australia, and Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt of the distressed government again reiterated the requisition of ameliorations to the United States in a radio broadcast on January 31, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Canberra.

The gist of his address follows:

"It is our duty to repeat and stress our plea for the fulfillment of our requisition as a co-participant of the war in the southwestern Pacific war zone, which is a part of the battle zone which engulfs the entire world.

"Under the lease-lend bill for military equipment, Australia has received considerable aid from the United States, but in return, Australia has made even greater reparations. Therefore, we are justified in asking for further assistance.

"In spite of the acute food dearth in Australia, an enormous quantity of foodstuffs was supplied to the United States forces, and in addition to offering the use of barracks, airfields and hospitals to the Americans, we have made various mobilizations for the repair of their damaged vessels and planes."

Ex-Chile News Of Axis Halted

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister to Chile, conferred with Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez requesting the latter to guarantee the safety of the Japanese Legation and also to protect the lives as well as the property of the Japanese nationals in Chile. In response to this request, Minister Fernandez gave an affirmative answer on the condition of a reciprocal guarantee, it is reported according to a Buenos Aires dispatch dated Sunday to Domei in relaying a wire from Santiago.

In spite of this assurance, however, the Japanese Legation was completely cut off from all communications with the outside by sudden orders issued on Saturday. Staff members of the Legation had ordered breakfast to be brought from the outside but due to this unexpected step taken by the Chilean Government, they were forced to go without their meal.

Meanwhile, it was reported the Japanese nationals on Sunday were interned at various places in Chile.

Rejects Resignations

President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile has rejected the resignations submitted by three members of the Social Democratic Party with portfolios in the Chilean Cabinet but a portion of the Party persisting on their withdrawal from the Cabinet, served an ultimatum to the three Party members, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch dated Sunday to Domei in relaying a wire from Santiago.

Unless the present strife within the Social Democratic Party is settled in the span of this week, the three Cabinet Ministers in question will be forced to resign, and it is anticipated that the current Cabinet under President Rios will be confronted by a serious crisis.

Italy Plans to Mobilize More Women for Work

In order to strengthen the mobilization of its manpower, the Ministry of Syndicates in Italy has announced that from March 1 this year, various occupations hitherto occupied by men, such as ushers at theaters and cinema halls, conductors of buses on short routes and men at ticket windows should be replaced by women, according to a dispatch from Rome on Saturday.

The Ministry also announced that the mobilization of women to work in handicraft shops, tea-rooms, restaurants, draper's shops, grocery stores and other places in order to transfer men workers to the industrial fields was being considered.

The women who are thus mobilized will be trained in their respective towns and villages by the local branches of the Fascist Party.

The total number of those mobilized by the end of last year reached 5,240,872 of which 247,580 were women, it is said.

WAR SCHEMERS IRK CHUNGKING

Wants More Attention By U.S., Britain In Mapping Strategy

Mainichi

CANTON, January 30.—The Chungking regime is now deeply concerned over all possible plans to have the Anglo-American war leaders fully consider the regime in the formulation of war strategy, it is reported here today. Chungking, to all appearance, has grown restless over having been ignored by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in the Casablanca conference.

The China Times, one of the influential papers in Chungking cried loudly over the situation in its latest issue, and gave three points to be specially considered by the Anglo-American war leaders, as follows:

(1) that the supreme war council for the anti-Axis camp should include the representatives of all countries concerned, (2) that the members of the council should be drawn from the countries which are vitally affected with the decisions of the council, and (3) that there should be no discrimination in weighing the importance of anti-Axis operations in various fronts.

The Chung Yang Jih Pao, another Chungking daily, commenting on the war activities among the Anglo-Saxon countries in a recent issue, stated that Chungking will be best assisted by having the anti-Axis forces stage effective offensives against Japan.

"Japan," the paper cried, "should be beaten before it can secure itself firmly in the occupied regions in the South."

Press Comments

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to pay up.

They should also remember that the United States and Britain make Liberalism, including equal rights to all, their big signboard but they think nothing of relegating other nations to the status of emloyes or hirelings.

The Anglo-American fraud has been sharply exposed and even the glib tongues of this swindling pair could do nothing in the face of a formidable event that has recently taken place. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the current session of the Diet publicly declared Japan's promise of independence to Burma within this year at the latest. Why is it that on this occasion alone the United States and Britain are keeping perfect silence, contrary to their usual method of vituperations?

When the National Government of China declared war on the United States and Britain, and Japan retroceded to it its concessions in China and abolished extraterritoriality, the United States and Britain, fearing its effect on the people of China, retroceded their concessions, which, incidentally, they no longer held. Why is it, then, that after resorting even to such transparent methods in order to offset the effects of the fair and equitable acts of Japan, they are now maintaining such complete silence over the Japanese promise of independence to Burma?

This is simply because they find that there is nothing to be done in the face of the profound sincerity of Japan, which never fails to do what it promised. In other words, they are confessing to their inability, on their part to take any such bold step without betraying their incurable chicanery.

Britain has shown itself to be a self-convicted swindler in the matter of breaking faith with India, especially after Japan has demonstrated how simple it would be to carry out a promise when it has been made. The neutral nations of the world would do well to consider the fact that the United States and Britain, home of propaganda, for once are speechless in helpless embarrassment. They should even go a step further and ask the United States and Britain what they think of Japan's statement? Even the eloquent Roosevelt would probably mutter something incoherent.

Japan's action, therefore, is a clear proof of the fact that no fraud is of any avail in the face of sincerity based on a deep sense of morality. We challenge the United States and Britain to make any attack on the supreme gesture made by Japan.

Bombproof Factory Built

BERLIN.—A subterranean factory under hard slate cliffs in the vicinity of Brest, which is absolutely bombproof, has been building German submarines for some weeks, competent German quarters revealed. This factory was recently completed by 12 squads of the Speer Legion, it was further stated.

Bestial Yankees in Pacific Fighting Crush Japanese Dead With Tanks

In the Southwestern Pacific Front where the Japanese soldiers are fighting day after day against beastly enemies, the Yankee soldiers have displayed their innate character of unimaginable cruelty. They would shoot the already dead-bodies of Japanese soldiers before stealing their treasured possessions and then the brutes would run their tanks over the plundered corpses.

Many dying soldiers of the Imperial Forces have breathed their last asking their comrades-in-arms to annihilate the doughboys to the last man. In the light of these facts, people in the homeland should not slacken their resolve until every American and British soldier has been killed.

So writes Yujiro Kotaki, an Army reporter and telegraphic operator of the Mainichi, who recently returned here from the South Pacific Front.

"It was pitch dark," writes Mr. Kotaki in the Mainichi this morning, "when the unit to which I was attached was to make a forced landing on an unnamed island in the South Pacific.

Hushed in Silence

"The enemy, stationed on the island, did not fire a single shot and the whole scene was hushed in uncanny stillness.

"The launches carrying the landing party advanced toward the shore, with the drone of their engines disturbing the silence. At a point about 30 meters off the shore, the soldiers disembarked and dashed up the beach with hair-raising battlecries.

"Not a single shot was fired by the enemy who had been attacked unawares and the landing was effected successfully. In the jungle which we dashed into, millions of fireflies were flying all around. It was a most spectacular sight.

"From the next day, however, the enemy, now aware of our landing, began to launch terrific aerial assaults. All day long, enemy planes flew over the jungle where we were concealed and blindly dropped bomb after bomb into the thick foliage.

"When we made a small fire, the bombers thronged to the place where the smoke betrayed our presence, so we could not cook our food.

"During the daytime, we hid in the jungle and only marched during the night. As the march through the roadless forests was continued night after night, the soldiers nicknamed their unit the 'owl unit.'

Food Supplies End

"At last, our provisions had been exhausted. Not a single grain of rice remained. But still we had to continue and advance as scheduled. Soon we had to live on buds of the betel-nut palm-tree, which was the only food available.

"One day, a soldier on sentry duty reported that two wild buffaloes had been sighted. The soldiers rushed to the place and immediately shot them. As a fire was prohibited, we had to eat the buffalo meat raw.

"During the six years since the outbreak of the China Affair, I have been on the front for more than three years. Yet I had never experienced such terrible hardships and intensity of fighting as in the current Pacific war.

"There, life-or-death struggles are fought day after day against the brutal Yankee soldiers—beasts wearing the masks of human being.

"My heart almost breaks when I think of the horrible fact that the doughboys there filled the already dead bodies of Japanese soldiers with revolver shots before plundering any article of value—watches, fountain pens, purses etc.—and then ran tanks over the corpses which they had already disgracefully humiliated.

Face Many Hardships

"The loyal officers and men of Japan are now fighting against these beastly American soldiers, in face of natural obstacles and the menace of epidemics peculiar to the tropics.

"In the light of this fact, we should be resolved never to unsheathe our swords until the brutal Americans have been exterminated from the surface of the globe.

"I should like to appeal to the people on the home front on behalf of the soldiers fighting on the Southern Pacific Front by disclosing the fact that every soldier who was killed there breathed his last asking his comrades-in-arms to kill the brutal Americans to the last man."

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD TAKEN IN FLOOD CONTROL

Huge Irrigation Project Now Under Way in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 1.—A huge irrigation improvement project, which is destined to save native farmers hundreds of thousands of guilders from flood losses each year, has been started by the Kediri Provincial Government for completion within this year, it was learned here today.

The engineering work now being undertaken with a force of 9,000 laborers will henceforth prevent flood waters of Brantas River from inundating the regions of Malang, Kediri and Sourabaya Provinces, as it has been the case every year.

The water from this river is considered indispensable to irrigate this entire area but being uncontrolled, it has caused much suffering among the native farmers by overflowing annually. According to authorities of the Kediri Provincial Government, the rise of waters of Lake Tulungagung, 30 kilometers south of Kediri, has much to do with the destructive floods from the Brantas River.

In order to prevent such floods in the future, the local government of Kediri Province launched a construction work last December on the 20 kilometer canal which will drain the excess water into the Indian Ocean.

Japanese Study Popular

Commenting on the membership roll of the Society of Japan's Friends in Rome which increased at the rate of six members per day or by 360 names during the past two months, the Asahi declared that it is a sign of rising interest in the Japanese language among the Italian people.

Since the Society's organization on May 26, 1941, its membership has increased remarkably and already boasts 800 members in the Italian capital alone.

The prestige of the organization is illustrated by the fact that Count Pietro Rivetta, the Society's standing secretary, who is well known in Japan as a fluent speaker in Japanese, has been decorated with an order, equivalent to the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure, by Premier Benito Mussolini.

Meanwhile, the journal disclosed that the Central and East Asia Society in Rome as well as Rome University is offering courses in the Japanese language. It added approximately 300 Italians in Naples, Milano, Venice, Torino and Genoa are eagerly studying the Japanese language. Each Italian Ministry has at least one scholar who is able to read Book 7 of the Japanese national school readers with fluency or grasp the meaning of ordinary Japanese newspaper articles, the Asahi pointed out.

HANOI CHINESE PLEDGE FULL SUPPORT IN WAR

Grand Rally Staged For Backing Nanking

Domei

HANOI, February 1.—Hundreds of Chinese residents representing 6,000 of their compatriots living in northern French Indo-China staged a grand rally at their assembly hall here at 3 p.m. today and passed a resolution that full cooperation will be manifested by all the resident Chinese toward the National Government at Nanking for the execution of its recently declared war against America and Britain.

The function, at the outset, decided on sending encouragement telegrams to both President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan. Then Ching Ying-fu, present at the meeting on behalf of the liaison office here of the Nanking Government, explained in detail the circumstances which led the Government to the war declaration. Thereupon a resolution was unanimously passed proclaiming full cooperation by all Chinese residents for the prosecution of the war.

Later, the whole assembly paraded through the city in motorcars, demonstrating their strong will to fight through the war.

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BURMA HAILS TOJO'S SPEECH

People Jubilant Over Promise of Independence

Domei

RANGOON January 30.—That Japan has promised to give Burma her independence was welcomed by all Burmese language papers which printed the news with banner heads such as "Burma's Independence Materializing This Year," and "Burma Independence is Confirmed."

Printing the whole text of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's historic statement, Burmese language papers editorially expressed their appreciation to Japan for the promise and asked the 17,000,000 Burmese who are going to become the people of an independent country to make a great determination from a fresh standpoint of the prosecution of the current war and cooperate with Japan.

A Burmese journal commenting on Prime Minister Tojo's promise of independence, declared that Japanese Prime Minister's promise is going to be fulfilled through the efforts of the Burmese to warrant such a distinction.

To a part of the people having some doubts as to the future of this country, Prime Minister Tojo's declaration will serve to dispel their mistaken ideas, the journal said, pointing out the Burma of those countries formerly under Anglo-American domination is the first East Asiatic country since the outbreak of the war which has been promised independence.

"Appreciation by the Japanese for the cooperation extended by the Burmese in many fields of endeavor has been such as to be a source of encouragement for the Burmese themselves," the journal declared. "The Burmese not only thank Japan for the sincere step taken this time but also repay Japan's profound kindness for the prosecution of the current war by further cooperating with Japan by expelling the enemies, Britain and the United States, out of the frontiers of Burma."

Burmese Women Hold Neighborhood Meeting

The first neighborhood meeting of its kind was held in the city of Kalaw on January 8, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, when 30 Burmese women gathered at the Mayor's residence for a three-hour discussion on the duties of women in Burma, states the Mainichi.

At the meeting, the participants decided that henceforth housewives shall personally do all the shopping instead of hiring maids and errand boys for that purpose, and that they shall give up their afternoon siestas and forego all luxuries.

Then in appreciation for the efforts of the Japanese Forces, they agreed to gather their sewing machines at one place and engage in mending the uniforms of the Japanese soldiers and also to comfort the sick and wounded. The Burmese women also pledged themselves to the cause of eradicating the English language from their country.

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Kwangtung Educators Will Meet for 3 Days

Domei

CANTON, January 31.—A three-day conference of educational leaders will be held here from tomorrow under the auspices of the Education Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, it was learned here today.

The conference, which will be participated in by all the educational leaders throughout the province, it was revealed, will discuss various measures designed to rejuvenate the province's educational system in conformity with the new situation arising from the National Government's active participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, all the delegates to the conference visited the Japanese National School here yesterday to inspect its classes as well as its educational facilities.

5,000 Raid Casualties

VICHY.—Little less than 5,000 French people lost their lives or were crippled by indiscriminate British air attacks on residential districts of French cities and towns for the first eight months of 1942 alone, according to official investigations.

French Anti-Jew Measures

PARIS.—Further anti-Jewish measures have been announced by the Commissariat for Jewish Questions. The definition of a Jew as at present prescribed by law will be enlarged so as to include certain specific racial characteristics. Full-blooded Jews will in future be excluded from all public posts, while special regulations will be enacted for "semi-Aryans," in whose favor some exceptions are expected.

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Italians Engage Enemy In Duel Over Messina

Domei

ROME, January 31.—A squadron of four-engined anti-Axis bombers again raided Messina, at the northeastern extremity of Sicily, on the night of January 30, but Italian warplanes immediately intercepted the attack, and after a furious aerial duel, succeeded in downing numerous enemy planes, it was announced by the Italian High Command.

Many enemy aviators took to their parachutes in the midst of the combat, but were seized and made prisoners by the Italian troops, the announcement continued. Numerous explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on the city, inflicting considerable damages. The number of those killed and wounded are reported to be 51 and 105 persons respectively.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of East Asiatic Affairs

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ENEMY FLEET SMASHED BY NAVAL AIR FORCES IN RENNELL ISLE BATTLE

Mighty Victory Scored in 2-Day Engagement in Solomon Area

BLOW SEEN FATAL

Foe Units Believed Commanded by Admiral William Halsey Himself

A graphic account of the Battle off Rennell Island in which the Imperial Navy Air Force trapped and sunk two enemy battleships and three cruisers, damaged one battleship and one cruiser and shot down three fighters was graphically given in the Yomiuri-Hochi yesterday.

According to the account on the morning of January 29, an Imperial Navy Air Unit scouting in the Solomon area for enemy ships or planes, braving the thick fog over the sea, discovered a powerful enemy fleet composed principally of three battleships and more than four cruisers steaming northwestward toward Guadalcanal from the direction of America. It was surmised that the fleet was the one personally commanded by Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific.

Take Off at Once

On receipt of the radio report from the scouting squadron, the Japanese Air Force at once took off from the base and sped to the scene. The season now is the worst in the Solomon area, with the cumulus clouds reducing visibility almost to zero and the wind battering the advancing craft. It was extremely difficult to locate the enemy.

The scouting unit which sent the report waited for the attack force with impatience and was flying after the fleet when by sheer accident it met the oncoming fleet. Thus, it guided the attack force toward the enemy. By evening, the Japanese Air Force was over the fleet between Guadalcanal and Rennell. Either because it could not perceive the Japanese planes owing to the heavy fog or because it was confident of its powerful armor, the fleet continued nonchalantly on its course unaltered. If the attack force had arrived over them just an hour later, the pitch-black night of the southern seas might have completely hid the fleet from sight.

In exultation over what seemed an evidence of friendly Providence, the attack planes dived one by one with torpedoes and bombs. Panic-stricken by the sudden attack from the skies, the enemy ships began zigzagging and frantically fired high-angle guns. A three-dimensional battle ensued in the dusk-shrouded Solomon sea.

Determined to grapple only with giants, the Imperial planes ignored the fire-belching destroyers and concentrated on the battleships and cruisers. The commanding plane, for instance, dashed itself against the bridge of one of the battleships in the face of terrific gunfire simultaneously with the release of a torpedo against it and dealt a coup de grace to the floundering monster, itself exploding in an act of supreme heroism.

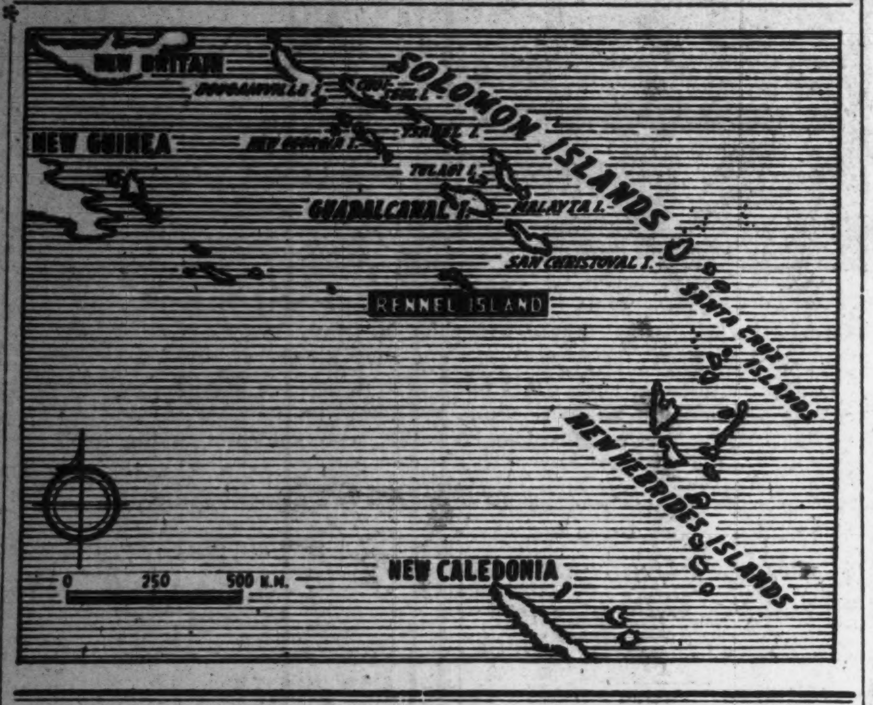
First Day's Result

The day's engagement ended in one enemy battleship sunk instantaneously, two cruisers sunk and a battleship, cruiser and other ships damaged. Having terrified Admiral Halsey out of his wits, the Japanese attack planes returned to their base.

On January 30 the remaining enemy ships attempted to flee southeastward but they could not very well abandon the damaged ships to their fate. Thus, burdened with ships they tugged and kept pace and consequently the speed of the fleet was extremely low. The Imperial naval air arm, determined to make an end of the fleet, again gave chase in the face of the low-hanging thick clouds. The enemy ships were instantly trapped.

In desperation, they began furiously to fire anti-aircraft guns and sent up 20 Grumman fighters, pride of United States aviation, with a speed of 250 miles an hour, in an attempt to check the onslaught of the Japanese. This time the engagement took place in broad daylight, so that the enemy fire was much more ac-

(Continued on Page 2)



KNOX EXPERIENCES RAID BY OUR PLANES

Barely Escaped With His Life While on Tour of Southwestern Pacific Areas

United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox barely escaped with his life from an air raid of Japanese attacking units in the Southwestern Pacific area, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The dispatch says that President Roosevelt ordered Knox to make a close inspection tour of the areas where mortal engagements are being staged with the war situation developing into really serious proportions. Accompanied by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Admiral William Frederic Halsey, Commander of the American Navy Forces in the Southern Pacific, Knox conducted an extensive inspection trip over the Pacific war areas, including Midway Island and the Solomons group, lasting for about two weeks.

At an undesignated place Knox and his party incidentally experienced a severe Japanese air raid, the dispatch adds, and Knox barely escaped with his life. Later, he and his party came back to Washington. Roosevelt who returned to Washington from the Casablanca conference summoned Knox and listened to his reports.

It is the first time that the American Secretary of the Navy has personally inspected the battle lines and it eloquently shows how the United States is entertaining grave concern over the adverse war situation, the dispatch concludes.

Interviewed by newspapermen on his return to Washington from his inspection trip, Knox made the following statement on the Guadalcanal war situation, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei:

"While I was inspecting the American forces on Guadalcanal Island, I for the first time experienced an air raid staged by Japanese units. The area occupied by the American forces is only XX per cent of the island. On my way home, I looked over Pearl Harbor and Oahu Island and found that they are perfectly fortified and fully defended. Midway Island also was inspected. It is now in a satisfactory condition of defense. Due, however, to the fact that the island is now exposed to the foremost enemy line, it is ever placed in a dangerous position."

When questioned as regards public criticisms that the United States is ignoring the Pacific battle line, Knox is said to have made the following explanation:

"It must be stressed here that the American Government has a serious concern over the progress of the Pacific war situation. In spite of the European and African war conditions, America's concern on the Pacific situation has not diminished in the least. It is not true that America is under-estimating the enemy strength on the Pacific or making light of the importance of the American war front. The war front is defended exclusively by Americans."

AUSTRALIA EXPOSED TO JAPANESE RAIDS

War Minister Forde Warns Populace in Radio to Maintain Vigilance

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—Admitting renewed activities of Japanese Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, the Australian War Minister, Francis M. Forde, yesterday on the radio warned the nation to maintain its vigilance, according to a Sydney dispatch received here today.

Owing to the recent activities of the Japanese Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, War Minister Forde, explained that Australia has been exposed to great menace.

"To meet this tense situation, Australian and American forces are keeping a strict watch in this region," he said, adding that the Australian people must also continue their vigilance against Japanese activities.

Warns Japanese Menace

Arthur S. Drakeford, Australian Air Minister, pointed out the growing menace of the Imperial Air Forces in the Solomons and accordingly issued necessary precautions, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated Sunday in relaying a wire from Canberra.

"Japan will concentrate her entire effort to establish an absolute air supremacy in the Solomon areas and the Timor Islands," he warned, "and therefore, it is to be anticipated that the Japanese bombers and fighters will further intensify their operations."

Raid Solomons Base

The Japanese Air Units carried out a bombing raid on a military base of the United States forces in the Solomon area on January 29 and staged a vicious aerial combat with the enemy in a 30-minute encounter, it was announced by the United States Navy Department, according to a special dispatch dated Sunday from Lisbon to the Asahi in relaying a wire from Washington.

The American authorities further announced that four American warplanes were lost as the result of the aerial encounter, the communique revealed.

TO TRAIN BOY COLONISTS

15,000 to Be Recruited From National Schools

To train 15,000 boys at the Uchihara Pioneer Colonists Training Camp, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the municipal and prefectural governments have been recruiting volunteers from among boys who are to graduate from the senior course of national schools throughout the country, reports the Asahi.

The first batch of boys from Oita Prefecture are scheduled to arrive at the Training Camp around the middle of February. With the arrival of the last batch of 1,000 from Nagano Prefecture at the end of March, the enrolment will be completed. After three months' strenuous training, they will be dispatched to Manchoukuo.

SHIMADA TELLS PEERS DETAILS OF NEW VICTORY

Naval Air Units Braved Unfavorable Weather to Crush Enemy Off Rennell Isle

FOE'S PLANS FRUSTRATED

Heroism of Commanding Plane Which Sank Battleship Vividly Described

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada made a detailed report on the signal victory achieved by Japanese naval air units over a strong enemy fleet off Rennell Island in the Solomons Group at a plenary session of the House of Peers Monday morning.

The gist of Navy Minister Shimada's report follows:

"On January 29, the Japanese naval air units discovered a strong enemy fleet consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers east of Rennell Island on the southern tip of the Solomons group.

"Despite unfavorable weather, the Japanese naval air units immediately sallied forth and launched a surprise attack at dusk, instantly sinking one enemy battleship and two cruisers.

Enemy in Chaos

"Having also suffered heavy damages on other vessels, the enemy fleet in chaos attempted to flee in the southern direction.

"The Japanese naval air units continued their chase, and on the following day, January 30, made another attack in the daytime and succeeded in sinking one battleship and one cruiser and inflicting heavy damages on other warcraft.

"The enemy in the present battle apparently attempted to stage a counter-attack against the courageous offensives which have been made by the Japanese Army and Navy in close cooperation in the Solomons and New Guinea areas. Such an enemy attempt has thus been completely frustrated.

"The war results in the course of the two-day Battle off Rennell Island, so far confirmed, amounted to two enemy battleships sunk, three cruisers sunk, one battleship and one cruiser heavily damaged as well as three enemy warplanes shot down.

"On our part, seven planes crashed and dived into enemy objectives and three planes have not yet returned to their base. There have been no further damages on our part.

"I wish to make a special mention here of the heroic exploit of the commanding plane of the Japanese attacking unit. On January 29, the Japanese commanding plane, daring fierce anti-aircraft fires from enemy warships, torpedoed an enemy battleship.

Plunges Into Objective

"Immediately after the torpedo was shot, the commanding plane was hit by enemy shells. Finding itself unable to return to its base, the commanding plane immediately dived and crashed itself into the bridge of the enemy battleship, thus sinking the enemy ship by its own crash in addition to the torpedo which it shot.

"On the receipt of this report brought by the comrade planes which witnessed the heroic deed, the whole Japanese air units were greatly impressed."

TOJO THANKED BY DR. BA MAW AND J. B. VARGAS

Burmese and Philippine Leaders Jubilant Over Promise Of Independence

TELEGRAMS DISPATCHED

Wholehearted Support to Creation of Co-Prosperity Sphere Is Pledged

Telegrams conveying the heartfelt thanks of the Burmese and Philippine peoples for the public promise of independence for these countries made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the Diet were received by the Prime Minister Monday morning from Dr. Ba Maw, chief administrator of Burma, and Jorge B. Vargas, chief administrator of the Philippines.

In his speech at the outset of the reopened session of the Diet, Prime Minister Tojo praised the two countries for their wholehearted cooperation with Japan in the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and promised that the glory of independence would be gladly accorded them.

Dr. Ba Maw's telegram of thanks follows:

"The Government of Burma has received with deep satisfaction and utmost thanksgiving the statement of Your Excellency in the Diet on behalf of His Imperial Majesty's Government that Burma would be made independent within this year at the latest. The people of Burma are overjoyed that the day of independence is so near. Burma will forever commemorate in history this magnificent act of Japan, the liberator of Burma. To the Imperial Japanese Government, which is fighting so heroically for ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia, we the people of Burma pledge to reciprocate by every tangible deed and to fight to the last drop of our blood for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Mr. Vargas' message reads: "On behalf of the people of the Philippines, permit me to express our deep thanks for the reiteration by Your Excellency in the 81st session of the Imperial Diet of your promise to accord independence to the islands. We take this occasion to pledge wholehearted and loyal cooperation with Japan for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

CHINA NAMES NEW ENVOY

Chen Informally Selected Ambassador to Manchoukuo

With a view to strengthening its diplomatic service to meet the situation arising from its entry into the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China has informally decided to appoint Chen Chi-cheng as Chinese Ambassador to Hsinking in succession to Lien Yu, a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Nanking reported, states Domei.

Mr. Chen was born in Kiangsu Province and is 49 years old. He is now serving as chief of the Social Welfare Department of the Kuomintang Party.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, February 2, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Splendid Results off Rennell

ASAHI—The Imperial Headquarters on Monday announced that off the Rennell Island of the Solomons group on January 29 and 30 the Imperial Navy Air Force trapped a powerful enemy fleet and sank two battleships and three cruisers and damaged one battleship and one cruiser. The valor and consummate skill of our naval airmen deserve every praise and the world's admiration.

In the course of about half a year since the first Battle of the Solomons of last August, the Southwestern Pacific has been turned into a theater of decisive warfare between the United States and Japan. Day and night a death struggle is going on there between the desperate Americans and unflinching Japanese. The people behind the lines are well aware of the hardships that our officers and men are enduring in that isolated area.

The United States in sending the ill-fated fleet to the Solomons on this occasion apparently chose the mainstay of its Southwestern Pacific Fleet to counter-attack the Japanese land and sea forces in the Solomons and East New Guinea. This counter-offensive on which the enemy risked so much has been neatly frustrated by our naval air arm. The effect of such a disaster on the course of the Pacific war must be regarded as far-reaching.

Battle Off Rennell Island

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The people have been expecting to hear pleasing news regarding the war situation since the Imperial Navy Air Units were reported active in the South Pacific area with the Solomons, New Guinea, and Australia as the

(Continued on Page 2)

CONVICTION IN VICTORY UNSHAKEN IN THE LEAST, TOJO ASSURES 81ST DIET

Statement Made in Upper House in Reply to Interpellation

UNITY IS PRAISED

States No Mercy Will Be Shown To Disseminators of Wild Rumors Within Country

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo told the House of Peers on Monday that he is unshaken in his conviction of ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Prime Minister emphatically made that declaration in answer to an interpellation by Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, who was Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Abe Cabinet, attributing it to the very perfect unity there is in the nation.

He told a cheering House that the 100,000,000 people of Japan are as closely united as could be desired.

A stenographic record of the Prime Minister's answer to Vice-Admiral Godo follows:

War of Propaganda

"I first speak about the preparedness of the Government about the wars of thought and propaganda.

"As a matter of actual practice our foes, America and Britain, are leaving no means untried to bring about a collapse of the unity in our nation.

"It is only natural for our foes to think first of destroying the unity in our country from the very foundations as the war situation progresses and as it assumes serious proportions.

"Considering the situation in the light of conditions at home, I have the firm conviction that at this day when our 100,000,000 brethren are fighting out this great war, keeping up their conviction of a sure victory, and throughly grounded on the glorious fundamental character of our Empire, there is certainly no fear for their playing into the hands of our foes in their thought, propaganda and other strategy.

"The Government, which holds this conviction, has published as much as it has been possible to do about the state of affairs in the world and other matters. There are no other belligerent countries in the world which publishes as much as Japan does. It is a matter of universal knowledge the world over that as far as the situation of war is concerned, what is published by the Imperial Headquarters of our Empire is accurate and reliable without parallel.

"The same thing may be said about what is published about international relations.

Place Trust in Japan

"It is a matter for congratulation to us all that not only the various nations and races in the sphere of Greater East Asia and the various nations in Europe allied with us but also neutral countries have come to place great trust in the Empire because of the fact that the statements and communiques published by the Empire at every opportunity that offered have been substantiated by actual facts.

"There is one thing worth noting in connection with the effort to direct war. It is the possible presence in the country of wild rumors and baseless reports of a vicious character, designed to disturb the solidarity of the people.

"The Government, in the unlimited trust it is reposing in the people, intends to be prompt in the future as it has been in the past in making public things as far as they are not of a nature which affects the conduct of military operations.

"On the other hand it means to be relentless in dealing with speeches and acts which are subversive of the unity of the people in the country and to impose a severe control over them. Frankly, there is a need of giving special attention to this point as the war situation progresses and as it assumes serious proportions.

"As I pointed out the other day in the war in which we are pitted against America and Britain I hold enough of conviction in certain [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchoukuo Border Police Keep Vigilant Watch on North Frontier

Many White Russian Volunteers Included in Force Collaborating With Kwantung Army—Scribe Tells of Daily Life of Defenders

By Domei Staff Correspondent

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON ARGUN RIVER, Manchoukuo-Soviet Border, February 1.—The Manchoukuo Border Police, which include a large number of White Russian volunteers, is vigilantly guarding the 3,000-kilometer Manchoukuo border in full collaboration with the Kwantung Army, daily braving sub-zero weather.

The following account of your correspondent's call on these border defenders presented in appreciation of their untiring services.

The trip from Hailer to this frontier base where your correspondent is now penning this account was a long, hard one. The Hulunbair Plateau lying west of the Great Hsingan Range in the dead of winter is in every sense a no-man's land, completely frozen over and shrouded in wintry grey, presenting a weird spectacle.

The journey was made partly by truck, sometimes by house-drawn sleigh, and at times even on the backs of slow-moving camels. The joy was great indeed when the barracks of the Manchoukuo Border Police, our destination, loomed low over in the horizon, and even tears oozed out when Kiichiro Yamaguchi the Chief, and several smart-looking white Russian officers came out to welcome our party.

The barracks in which our Manchoukuo Border Police are housed is built of wood after the Russian fashion and though appearing cheerless from the outside, are quite comfortably furnished inside. According to Chief Yamaguchi, these police officers, not a few of whom are white Russian youths and volunteers, take great pride in keeping everything neat, clean and orderly. To them, these houses are home as well as heaven in the barrenness of the surrounding country, especially in winter time.

The daily life of the Manchoukuo Border Police is in every sense a militant one, no less strenuous than the life of a soldier in the Kwantung Army. No matter how cold or bad the weather may be, their day begins with the greying of the eastern sky and ends about the time the sun drops behind the low horizon. The day begins with a psalm and ends with a hymn, ever the faithful followers of Christian gospel as their fearless and peerless forefathers in the heyday of Imperial Russia.

Sub-zero weather during these wintry days is no obstacle to these brave sons of the plateau, and it is indeed a picturesque sight to see them cheerfully going about their duties or riding to or from the barracks on their spirited chargers, guns strapped to thier broad shoulders.

When the day is done, and about the time lights begin to flicker in the windows of the houses across

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIANS ARE URGED TO RISE FOR LIBERTY

Head of Indian Independence League of Burma Stresses Need for Action

Domei

RANGOON, January 31.—Prime Minister Tojo's promise to give independence to Burma is a spontaneous expression of the far-reaching ideals of Japan, Baleshwar Prasad, president of the Indian Independence League in Burma, stated in a radio address broadcast from a local station to the people of India last night.

Urging that the 400,000,000 people of India take this chance to rise and decide their own fate with the assistance of Japan, Mr. Prasad said that Prime Minister Tojo's statement must be taken as a clarion call for the East Asiatics to rise in the sacred war against the United States and Britain.

The gist of Mr. Prasad's radio address follows:

Prime Minister Tojo's statement promising independence to Burma has sounded the call for a sacred war of all East Asiatics against the Anglo-Americans. There is no doubt that Prime Minister Tojo's speech has swept clear whatever misunderstanding may have been entertained by East Asiatics regarding Japan through the treacherous propaganda of the United States and Britain.

"Prime Minister Tojo has also clarified the true and real intentions of Japan to free all states and countries from the Anglo-American fetters.

Fight for Emancipation

"Japan started its sacred war for the emancipation of East Asia in Manchuria. Ever since, country after country has succeeded in extricating itself from the yoke of Britain and America thanks to the successive war victories achieved by the Japanese fighting services.

"A great Empire has arisen in Manchoukuo and a strong National Government has been created in China with President Wang Ching-wei as leader. Thailand also has succeeded in making a clean sweep of Anglo-Amercian influences. Truly, those three countries are representative examples of the nations fighting for the emancipation of East Asia.

"In view of those developments, it can be taken for granted that the present Diet statement by Prime

(Continued on Page 2)

TOZUKA APPOINTED TO NEW NAVY POST

Vice-Admiral to Command Newly-Created Combined Aviation Training Squadron

Vice-Admiral Michitaro Tozuka, Commander of the 11th Combined Aviation Corps, has been appointed Commander of the Combined Navy Aviation Training Squadron, which was formally announced some time ago, it was made public by the Navy Ministry on Monday. Captain Asazo Kikuchi, Chief-of-Staff of the 11th Combined Aviation Corps, has also been made Chief-of-Staff under Vice-Admiral Tozuka.

The newly-organized Navy Aviation Training Squadron regulations were promulgated on Monday as well as those for the Combined Navy Aviation Squadron which was also organized previously.

The Combined Navy Aviation Training Squadron has a very important mission of rearing Navy 'eaglets' to full-fledged 'eagles' and naturally a great deal of attention is focussed on the future results of training excellent Navy airman, who are most highly valued for the moment. These two newly named Navy officers are thus charged with a vital mission to meet the present wartime requirements.

Vice-Admiral Tozuka hails from Tokyo City and is 54 years old. After his graduation from the Naval Academy and later the Naval Staff College, he occupied many important posts in the Imperial Navy, including the Commander of the Tateyama Aviation Corps. It was in April 1941, that he was made Commander of the 11th Combined Aviation Corps. In October of the same year, he was promoted to Vice-Admiral.

Captain Kikuchi, like his chief, hails from Tokyo City and is 48 years old. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1917, and in 1939 was appointed chief aviation officer of the Akagi. In 1939, he was promoted to Captain. In September 1942, he was made Chief-of-Staff of the 11th Combined Aviation Corps.

Paulus Made Field Marshal

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 31.—Colonel-General Paulus, Commander in Chief of the glorious 6th Army and the heroic defender of Stalingrad, was promoted by the Fuehrer to the rank of Field Marshal, it is announced today.

FIGHT AT VORONEZH WATCHED BY WORLD

Has Vital Bearing on Result Of German Winter Push, Observers Opine

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, January 31.—Of all the war developments on the Eastern Front, the world's attention is now focused on the situation in the neighborhood of Voronezh, according to various reports available here.

Regarding the fierce fighting reported at present in the western and southwestern sectors of Voronezh, a D.N.B. message revealed yesterday that the Soviets in the past three days lost 150 tanks. This is noted with special attention in view of the growing importance of these sectors in the conclusion of the German winter offensive, competent observers here opined.

According to German reports the German High Command has still to mobilize some reserve troops for the Eastern Front. This indicates the possibility of future gains by the Reich forces which recently narrowed their front lines. The question now is how far the Soviets will be able to check the German onrush scheduled to be launched on that front.

Though the Soviets in other sectors of the same front are apparently showing a decrease in fighting power, there are still many areas where desperate struggles are being staged between the opposing forces, among which may be mentioned the sectors of Stalingrad, Lake Ladoga, the Caucasus and the lower stretches of the Don River.

As to the German troops entrenched in the Stalingrad sector, all reports indicate that they are bravely resisting against numerically superior enemy forces and that the G. P. U. headquarters building in the city is still occupied by the Germans.

GIANT PARADE HELD IN CHINA'S CAPITAL

Japanese, Chinese Youths March Through Nanking Streets To Demonstrate Unity

Domei

NANKING, January 31.—To demonstrate the close cooperation between Japan and China in their joint prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, more than 1,400 Chinese and Japanese youth marched side by side in a joint parade through the main streets of the capital today. The parade was the first of its kind to be held here.

The Chinese group comprised more than 800 members of the local Boy Scouts while the Japanese participants included some 600 boys and girls of the Japanese National School and other educational institutions.

Led by a vanguard of Chinese and Japanese national flag bearers the marchers, forming a column of fours, started the parade from the square in front of the Central Military Academy, to the accompaniment of martial tunes played by a Chinese band.

Following a four hours' parade through the capital's main streets, the Chinese and Japanese marchers paid homage to the Chungshan Mausoleum, where they sang the Chinese and Japanese national anthems before the statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

Before breaking up at 2:30 p.m. the paraders visited and laid wreaths before the tombs of the leaders of the Chinese Revolution.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

center. That much awaited information has come in the form of a communique by the Imperial Headquarters announcing results which have been obtained by the Naval Air Units. The valorious Navy airmen sank two enemy battleships, three cruisers, damaged one battleship and one cruiser, and shot down three airplanes in the Battle off Rennell Island on January 29 and 30. This is the third tremendous victory which has been scored by the Imperial Navy in the War of Greater East Asia. The other occasions were when the United States Pacific Fleet was destroyed at Pearl Harbor at the beginning of the War and the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk in the Battle Off Malai also at the beginning of the War.

It must be remembered that the new victory which has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters was scored in that part of the theater of war which is strategically important to America. In the face of the present demonstration of the might of the Imperial Forces we wonder whether Roosevelt still has courage to talk of making 1943 a year of counteractions against the Axis Powers and 1944 a year of victory.

Ever-Alert Invincible Imperial Naval Planes

Photo taken by a correspondent attached to the Imperial Navy shows planes of a Naval Air Unit winging their way to conduct a daytime attack on the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

ENEMY SMASHED AT RENNELL ISLE

(Continued from Page 1)

curate than the day before. The doomed fleet, however, could do nothing against the airmen ready to die together with them if need be. Several torpedoes hit the sole remaining battleship and it began to list on the starboard side. Finally a terrific explosion took place and the last seen of the ship was a huge pillar of water that rose when it sped to the bottom. Another cruiser was sunk and three Grumman fighters were shot down.

It is pointed out that had the fleet abandoned the damaged ships and fled full-speed, at least a battleship and a cruiser might have been saved.

Big Blow to Foe

By the victory in the Battle off Rennell Island, it can be said that a telling blow has been dealt toward turning the long stalemated situation in the Solomons into one favoring the Japanese Forces, the Mainichi asserted on Monday.

The enemy in recent days had been moving constantly to supply and strengthen its forces in Guadalcanal and other islands in the Solomons. The enemy fleet discovered by the Japanese scouting plane was centered around three battleships and the fleet was one more powerful than the enemy fleet destroyed in the night Battle off Lunga last November by the Japanese torpedo flotilla.

Learning of the enemy's presence, units of the Japanese Navy's air arm fought through violent weather and on January 29 and 30, succeeded in dealing a fatal blow to the enemy fleet. About 20 Grumman fighters operated over the enemy fleet and attempted to hold back an assault but were overcome and three were shot down. It is evident that the enemy was planning to take more troops to Guadalcanal, and from the presence of three battleships it is not difficult to imagine that the enemy intended to bombard land establishments. Thus this new enemy plan was destroyed.

America has been shouting that this year will be an American victory year and has been sending out tremendous quantities of propaganda. "Now," continued the Mainichi, "it will be interesting to see how it will react to this new and thorough defeat. The new year's first victory report from the South Pacific stirs in us a limitless joy, but it must never be forgotten that there were sacrifices."

Another point which can be noted is that our air forces in the South Pacific have apparently been further strengthened, the paper added. "With the coming of the new year, activity had been increasing with raids on the enemy in the Solomons, on Milne Bay in New Guinea and Merauke. It can be said that the Navy air arm's increasing power exploded in the Battle off Rennell Island and that the turning point in the stalemated South Pacific situation has come."

2nd to Hawaii Debacle

The Japanese Navy's most recent victory, the victory in the Battle off Rennell Island, is a victory whose magnitude is second only to the memorable triumph at Pearl Harbor and similar to the raid on Pearl Harbor, this attack was carried out through blinding squalls and wall-like layers of fog, the Yomiuri-Hochi declared on Monday.

The announcement of the sinking of two American battleships and three cruisers, of the damaging of one battleship and one cruiser, was the first one made of a full-scale encounter with the enemy since the night Battle off Lunga which took place on the night of November 30 last year.

The words, "in spite of bad weather," included in the Imperial Headquarters announcement show that the Japanese Air Units had to fight to overcome an enemy far more formidable than the enemy's defensive fire, and as one look at the map will reveal the attack penetrated far into the sphere in which the enemy has control of the air.

The victory reveals once again, said the journal, the Imperial Naval air arm's overwhelming spirit of attack.

12 Battleships Already Sunk

Since the outbreak of the current war, the Japanese Navy has sent a total of 12 American battleships to the bottom and has damaged seven others. Of the 18 American battleships in service at the beginning of the war only six remain, and adding the 35,000-ton North Carolina's sister ships, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama, probably now completed, America's battleships now number about ten, according to the Mainichi.

In the raid on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese Forces sank five American battleships, one each of the Arizona-class, Maryland-class, California-class, Oklahoma-class and Utah-class. In the Battle of the Coral Sea, one California-class battleship was destroyed, and in the Third Battle off the Solomons and the night Battle off Lunga, four unidentified American battleships were sunk. Adding to this list the two unindentified American battleships sent down in the Battle off Rennell Island, the total of American battleships sunk reaches 12.

America, which forced the 5-5-3 naval ratio on Japan at the Washington Conference, is now definitely in an inferior position with her naval power completely reversed and Japan vastly more powerful. To hide its losses and deceive its people, the American Government reveals its losses suffered only bit by bit and at the same time probably is working feverishly to build new vessels. It must be expected that within this year two Iowa-class 45,000-ton battleships will be added.

30 Enemy Air Raiders Downed in Burma By Japanese Forces

Domei

RANGOON, February 1.—Accurate Japanese anti-aircraft fire alone accounted for at least 30 British and United States planes attempting to raid Burma from their Indian or Chungking bases, it was reliably learned here today. The iron-tight air defense established by Japanese Forces in Burma completely has thwarted all enemy attempts to bomb important Burmese bases, it was stated.

YOKOHAMA INDIANS SEND THANKS MESSAGE TO TOJO

Grateful for Prime Minister's Sympathy Shown to India In Diet Speech

Greatly impressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's sympathy for India expressed in his speech made in the 81st Diet session on January 28, the Yokohama branch of the India Independence League dispatched a telegram to Prime Minister Tojo on behalf of the Indian community of Yokohama through its president, D. W. Sadani.

The gist of the telegram disclosed the goodwill and firm determination of the Indians to fight side by side with Japan and to exterminate the Anglo-Saxon domination from Asia.

CONVICTION GIVEN DIET FOR VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

tory. Absolutely no idea comes to me that we will be defeated.

To Punish Offenders

But the Government intends to control in a thorough-going manner utterances and acts which are harmful to the unity of the people of the country. It will show no mercy to the offenders, whether they are highly-placed officials or whatever else they are.

"I agree with the interpellator about the importance of the question of controlling thought and ideas in the country. We are giving constant attention to the eradication of Liberalism and are always on the lookout against the possible revival of Communism under a guise. We mean to be more careful about these things in the future. The interpellator may rest assured."

WANG ATTENDS MEETING OF EAST ASIATIC LEAGUE

Held in Nanking to Commemorate Second Anniversary Of Founding

Domei

NANKING, February 1.—Commemorating the second anniversary if its founding, the All-China Council of the East Asiatic League is scheduled to hold tolay various functions throughout the country.

Special significance is attached to the occasion in view of the Chinese National Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, and the ceremony here will be attended by President Wang Ching-wei in his capacity of Chairman of the Council. He will address the meeting and is expected to lay emphasis on China's entry into the war and the future development of the East Asiatic League.

Preceding the opening of the ceremony at 2 p.m., the President accompanied by representatives of lo bacnrlaq -Svbg local branches of the Council, including Amoy and Canton, will visit the Chung Chan mausoleum at 8 o'clock in the morning.

TO EDUCATE JAVANESE

Shipbuilding to Be Taught Java People

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 29.—The Japanese Military Administration announced recently that applicants are now being accepted for entrance into the shipbuilding vocational training institute which will be opened here in mid-February.

The institute, which is being established, to give vocational training to the native inhabitants, will give courses in ship-construction and engineering, with 30 students to be admitted into each class. The students will be selected from those passing the entrance examination to be given on February 5.

The institute will give one-year courses, with the students given free tuition, free board and lodging during that period. A number of applications have already been filed with the Military Administration, it was revealed.

British Lose Submarine

The loss of the British submarine P-222 was announced by the British Admiralty on January 31, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

GOEBBELS DECLARES VICTORY IS CERTAIN

German Propaganda Minister Stresses Determination to Overcome Obstacles

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, January 31.—Speaking at the Berlin Sportspalast yesterday on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's accession to power, Dr. Josef Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, stressed that Germany is fully prepared to meet and overcome all obstacles in the path of final victory.

Dr. Goebbels, who read the Fuehrer's proclamation to the huge audience, explained that although the Fuehrer had desired to give the message personally to the German people, the hard necessities of war did not allow the Reichsfuehrer to leave his headquarters.

Before he read the proclamation, the Minister of Propaganda delivered a fiery speech in which he emphasized the determination of the entire German people to fight their way to a complete victory over the Anglo-American powers. His speech follows:

"Our adversaries have never made anything easy for us in the past and they are not making any presents to us today. All that we wish to attain we have to conquer or to work for very hard. In this hour of heaviest fighting on the eastern front our enemy again believes that he will be able to triumph over us. The enemy newspapers are full of the most absurd lies. They tell their readers that a state of emergency has been proclaimed in Germany, that the German nation is falling to bits, and similar things.

"I can only point out one fact: In Germany there prevails a state of total readiness of the people for the concentration of all forces for winning this war. From now on we shall do everything conceivable to accelerate final victory. It is a matter of entire indifference to us if our enemies doubt our absolute determination. In fact it is always very helpful during wartime to be underestimated by the enemy. Our enemies will fall that much sooner when they have the opportunity of getting acquainted with the results of our work.

"In some British dailies articles appeared some days ago alleging that the German High Command in its present distress was showing to the German people the example of the British people's resistance after the catastrophe of Dunkirk. I solemnly declare at this moment: No German statesman and no German newspaper has ever made such undignified statements. I am unaware of any reason as to why the German people should fall upon the idea to take the example of the British people in order to deal successfully with the gigantic difficulties of the second war winter in the east. A nation that can boast of men like Frederick the Great certainly has no need to look for examples in the British history. Nobody here has any intention of belittling the cruelty of this world wide struggle. This war is extremely hard and demands of our troops and our leaders almost superhuman efforts. If our enemies refer to the military successes, gained during this winter, we can only reply that it was just this enemy success which was necessary to arouse us from our last piece of easy-going complacency. From this hour onwards the German people will do nothing but work and fight for final victory.

Fight Nears Climax

"London ironically states that Germany has used up all her reserves. All I can say to this is that our enemies will get acquainted with Germany's reserves sooner than they believe or wish for. The fight for our existence is nearing its dramatic climax. It is not only a struggle for the freedom and security of the German nation but also a gigantic conflict involving the future fate of Europe, and even of the entire civilized Occident.

"Our enemies are very much mistaken if they believe that they will be able to discourage us by a few blows. For us these blows are only the signal for totalitarian warfare. In Germany we shall no longer speak of the lost comforts, the last remnants which we wanted to save from peacetime. These comforts are willingly sacrificed by the German people in order to convert the strength, wasted so far on comforts, into means for furthering the production of panzers, arms and ammunition and stiffening the national resistance. The arrogant threats of Bolshevism and plutocracy are answered by us by a rising of the people for the national war efforts. There is nothing that could induce to the slightest thought to become soft in view of the fact that the brilliant victories, won by our soldiers and the soldiers of our Axis partners, laid down at our feet nearly the entire European continent. We are firmly resolved to make the best of these victories. Party and state will give the example in preparing the totalitarian war.

"Measures have been taken, and within the next few days further measures will be announced, to organize and carry through the totalitarian war effort." After this, he read the Fuehrer's proclamation, and then stated:

"This proclamation contains everything we have to know in this hour and it contains the orders for which the German people have been waiting with impatience. In the Fuehrer's proclamation we find the proud determination that makes our hearts rise. We believe in victory because this time the German nation knows what is at stake. We are determined to remain hard and to continue working with greatest stubbornness until victory is ours. We believe in victory because we have our Fuehrer. While looking up to our Fuehrer we see in him today more than in anything else the safe guaranty of coming final victory. We all know fully well that the world decisive conflict between Bolshevism and National Socialism will end in a German victory."

In conclusion Dr. Goebbels said:

"In this dramatic hour of our most gigantic struggle against our old enemies we ask the Almighty to keep our Fuehrer healthy, full of strength and with the resoluteness of decision. We know that then we shall overcome all dangers and that at the end there will be victory and peace. Thus on behalf of the entire German nation I make to Fuehrer as a confirmation of our readiness to be determined for everything our old pledge: 'Fuehrer! Give your orders, we shall obey.'"

When Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels ended his speech, the huge hall shook under the tremendous cheers and acclamations documenting the unshakable readiness of the people for action. At many passages of his speech Dr. Goebbels was time and again interrupted by enthusiastic cheers.

Signal Victory Announced

Photo taken at 10 a.m. Monday at the Navy Ministry shows Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, (left) announcing the great victory scored by the Imperial Naval Air Units over the enemy fleet in the Battle off Rennell Island in the Solomons group on January 29 and 30. At the right is Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section.

Patriots in Gumma Plan to Gather Furs For Heroes in North

For the purpose of providing warm durable clothing for Japanese soldiers in the Aleutians and other cold areas, the residents of 34 rural communities of Gumma Prefecture, are exerting all efforts to raise at least five rabbits annually at each household, through the combined efforts of the Women's Association, the Youth Corps, and national school children, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Manchoukuo Border Police Keep Watch

(Continued from Page 1)

the Argun River, these White Russian officers are comfortably gathered about the fireplace and cheerfully singing psalms. Occasional bleats of calves or lambs which the White Russian officers keep as mascots enhance the peaceful feeling caused by the psalm singing of the White Russian volunteers.

Chief Yamaguchi declared that the Cossack volunteers in the Manchoukuo Border Police though lovers of peace, are also matchless as soldiers.

INDIANS ARE URGED TO RISE FOR LIBERTY

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Tojo regarding Burmese independence is a natural expression of the great ideals of Japan. It certainly explains most eloquently the true and real will and intentions of Japan.

"A bold and courageous challenge has been flung by Japan at the United States and Britain which have continued their treacherous exploitation over a vast area from Gibraltar in the west to Hongkong in the east during the past two centuries.

Britain's False Promises

"Freedom as the Anglo-Americans term it is freedom for the Anglo-Americans alone. For such freedom we Indians have been asked to sacrifice our lives. In the course of World War I, Britain promised us our freedom. And now, Britain again has promised 'post-war freedom.' And what has Britain done for us in return?

"Britain has imprisoned thousands of Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi. These Indian leaders are permitted to act freely—in prison.

"On the contrary, Japan, the leader of East Asia, has given true and real freedom to Manchoukuo and China and will do so for Burma. In addition, it has promised to give material and spiritual assistance for Indian independence.

"People of India! Japan has declared once again that it is ready to extend aid to you whenever necessary.

"Japan has no ambitions whatever, economically, territorially or politically against India. Japan's words have been well testified to by its actions. Whether India accepts Japan's aid or rejects it is a problem which we Indians must decide.

"We Indians alone can decide our own fate. Prime Minister, Tojo said in his Diet speech that Indians have already become independent spiritually. This means that Japan has recognized India as an independent unit. The only thing left for us to do is to drive John Bull out of India.

"We live in an age of action, decisive action, and not in the age of discussions. We who are outside of India are making preparations to stage the last war for our father country.

"We are always prepared to unite with you at any time.

"It is we Indians who must fight. We Indians, whether within or without India must acquire strength by united effort.

"In repeat, Indians should decide the fate of India themselves. It is we Indians and no one else who can decide the future of India."

Macassar Phone Line Opens

Linking Japan Proper and the Japanese occupied Southern Regions for the first time by telepone, telephonic services between Japan Proper and Macassar, Celebes Island, a distance of 6,000 kilometers, were opened on Monday, reports Domei.

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2 HOCKEY MATCHES PLAYED AT Y.C.A.C.

Germans Lose to Waseda by 2-1 Score, but Win Over Tomon Club by 4-3

Two hockey games were played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi on Sunday, the German seconds losing to the Waseda reserves by the close score of 2 goals to 1 while the firsts eked out a 4 to 3 victory over the strong Tomon Club.

In the first match of the day the seconds, who were playing a man short for the major part of the game, made an unexpected fine showing against their younger opponents and the visitors had to go all out to emerge victorious. The visitors proved much too good in general field play and only the brilliant defensive work of Burmester and Dohm held off their repeated attacks.

Split German Defense

Harriss in goal pulled off a number of good saves and, together with the two backs, formed an almost impregnable defense. The visitor's were seen pressing constantly and the first 10 minutes of the game saw them literally camped in the circle. They finally broke through with a counter after 12 minutes of play had elapsed when Takagi split the German defense and Harriss, who had slid out to intercept, with a deft shot that entered the net.

The losers were unable to make an impression on the Waseda defense with the result that the home defense was severely tested. No further scoring took place and the first half ended with the visitors leading 1 goal to 0. The second half was but a repetition of the first with the visitors pressing heavily. Following a concerted attack on the part of the Waseda front line, Ichimura's strong center was snapped up by Kawasaki who was unmarked on the wing and he had little difficulty in scoring from close quarters.

Toward the middle of the half Henn staged a breakaway and scored the lone German goal with a hard shot from the edge of the circle. Both sides were unable to add to the score and the game ended in a win for the Waseda seconds by the score of 2 goals to 1.

The German first hockey team who were below full strength, with Pekrun and Levedag out of the line-up, had a difficult time in turning back the Tomon Club by the close score of 4 goals to 3. The former Waseda stars were inclined to outplay the Germans on the whole and were unlucky in not obtaining a draw.

Dohm was again the most outstanding player for the winners, this clever forward accounting for three goals single-handed. The forward play on the whole was inclined to be ragged in comparison with the smooth play displayed by the Tomon players but the Germans made use of every opportunity that came their way.

Losers Score First

The losers were the first to score, Kojima culminating a fine forward movement with a strong shot that had Meisinger beaten completely. Back came the Germans and some good combining by Schutte and Dohm saw the latter obtaining the equalizer in 10 minutes of play. Both sides were unable to score until late in the half when Schutte broke the deadlock with a hard shot that deceived goalie Kawasaki completely.

The first half ended with the Germans leading by 2 goals to 1. After the interval the winners increased their lead when Dohm netted following a penalty corner and the same player broke through for his third goal soon afterward to give his side a 4 to 1 lead. At this stage it looked like a one-sided victory for the home team but the visitors from Tokyo staged a late second half rally that netted them two goals, Inoue and Tanaka being the scorers, to cut down the German lead to one goal.

The visitor's were seen pressing heavily and had bad luck in not being able to attain the tying goal as they missed by inches on a number of occasions. The score remained unchanged until the end and the Germans managed to chalk up their thirteenth straight victory of the season.

The Lineups

German Seconds: Harriss, Burmester, Dohm, Vogt, Fehlen, Ackenhausen (captain), Henn, Arnold, von Morgen.

Waseda Reserves: Watanabe, Kondo, Matsumoto, Fuji, Kusunoki, Ogawa, Kawasaki, Adachi, Takagi, Oda and Ichimura. Referee: Piper.

Germans firsts: Meisinger, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Bergmann Dr. Engel, Fehlen, Schuette, Dohm, Piper, Edu Levedag, Sonnenschein.

Tomon Club: Kawasaki, Miura, Takabatake, Koko, Kuwayama, Shinohara, Ichimura, Tanaka, Inoue, Kojima, Moyoshi.

Two interesting handball games were played on the Negishi field on Sunday afternoon, the Club ladies playing to a 2 all draw with the Nihon Taiku Semmon Gakko girls while the Y.C. and A.C. men's eleven swamped the Keio University side by the one-sided score of 14 goals to 2.

The Club ladies who were playing their first handball game suprised the spectators with their adept handling of the ball and their play in general was outstanding. Miss T. Planas was the most outstanding player on the field and her constructive play was one of the reasons for the fine showing made by the Club players. Mrs. Brigel and Miss Lord also played up well in the forward line while Miss C. Planas turned in a fine defensive performance. The game opened with the home team drawing first blood, Mrs. Brigal taking a pass from the wing to beat Miss Yamamoto with an angle shot that found the corner of the net.

The visitors came back strong and Miss Irie scored the equalizer soon afterward. The first half ended with the score deadlocked at one all. In the second half the home team again took the lead after five minutes when Miss T. Planas scored with a long shot but just before time up Miss Soda netted for her side to put both teams on equal terms again.

The teams were:

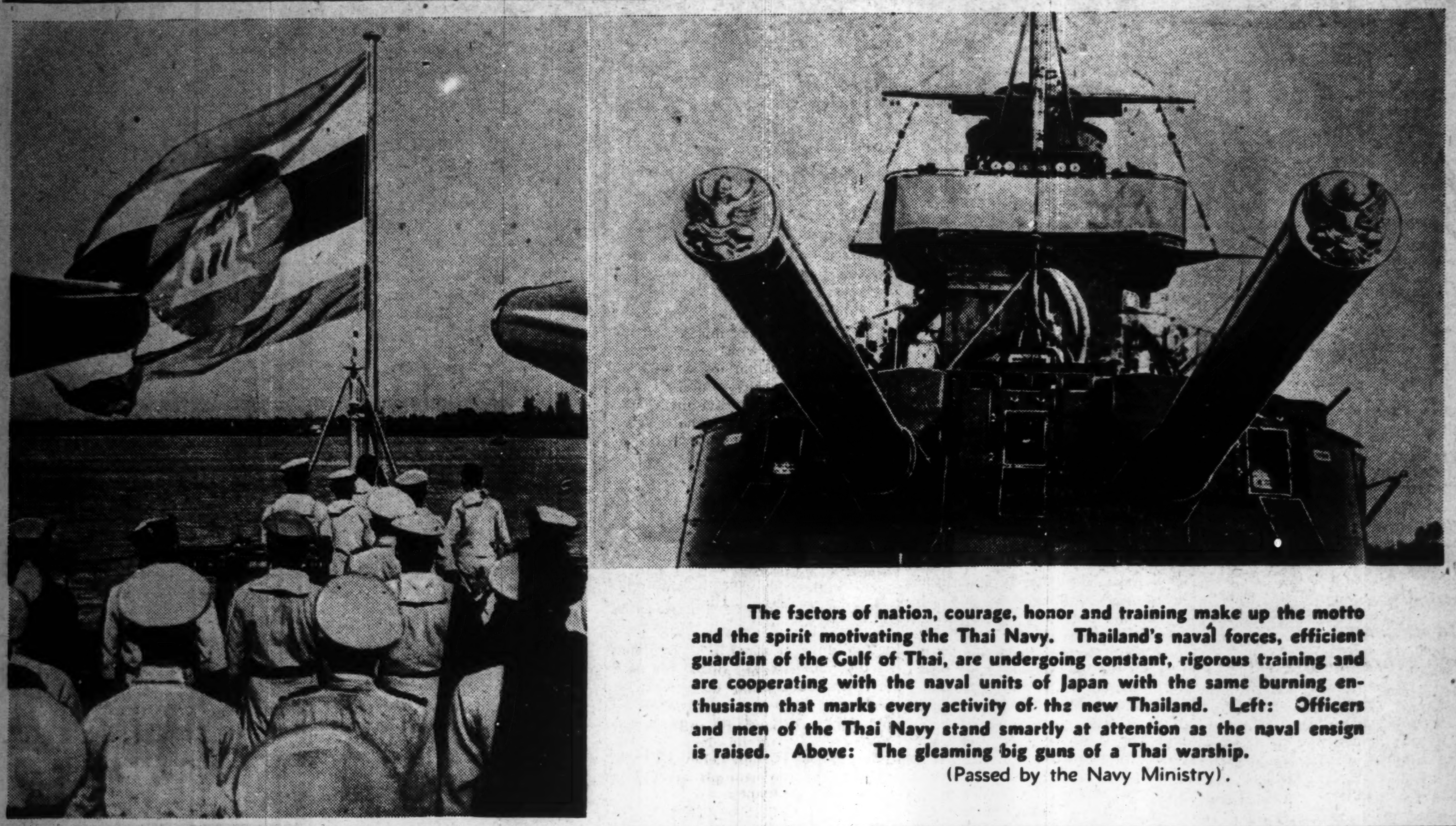
Taiku Gakko: Miss Yamamoto, Miss Imamura, Miss Hashimoto, Miss Izuta, Miss Miyake, Miss Uyeda, Miss Yamamoto, Miss Irie, Miss Soda, Miss Sakauchi, Miss Shigemoto.

Y.C. and A.C.: Miss Albeck, Miss Hardvendal, Miss R. Eymard, Miss C. Planas, Miss Marie Andreis, Miss T. Planas, Miss M. Andreis, Miss Wertheimber, Miss Lord, Mrs. Brigel, Miss Prohaska. Referee Mr. Toyama.

The Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's handball team made an impressive debut by swamping the Keio varsity eleven by 14 goals to 2. The winner's were in brilliant form scoring 4 goals in the first half and adding 10 after the interval besides holding the opposition to one goal in each half. The winner's played well together and most of their scores were the result of clever combinations. Planas, Harriss and Ludde-Nurath displayed some neat team-work in the forward line and with a little more practice should develop into a powerful attacking force. The Club's defense was extremely sound with Agajan and Schoene completely bottling up the Keio forwards while Wirsing in the home goal handled any stay shots that came his way with keen judgement. After five minutes of scoreless play the visitors took the lead when a shot from the edge of the circle entered the net. The home team came back strong and Harriss obtained the equaliser in the next minute of play.

The Club players took the lead when Harriss scored again while Planas netted two goals in succession to give the winner's a 4 to 1 lead at the interval. In the second half the Club's forward line started to click and goals came along in rapid succession. Ludde-Nurath was outstanding in this half accounting for six goals while Fink and Omechein netted three and one respectively. The visitors were unable to break through the Club's defense until late in the half when they managed to obtain their second and last score of the game.

Thai Navy Points For The Enemy



The factors of nation, courage, honor and training make up the motto and the spirit motivating the Thai Navy. Thailand's naval forces, efficient guardian of the Gulf of Thai, are undergoing constant, rigorous training and are cooperating with the naval units of Japan with the same burning enthusiasm that marks every activity of the new Thailand. Left: Officers and men of the Thai Navy stand smartly at attention as the naval ensign is raised. Above: The gleaming big guns of a Thai warship.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

JOLO ISLE—HOME OF MOROS

Native People Eager to Learn Japanese Now That They Have Become Proud Members of Co-Prosperity Sphere

By YOSHIMOTO KANAI
of the Navy Press Corps

Between the islands of Mindanao and Borneo stretches the Sulu Archipelago, home of the fierce and the proudly independent Moros, 540 miles from the city of Manila lies the island of Jolo, foremost of Sulu's myriads of islets. On her northwestern coast, beneath empty, flawless skies, caressed by the idle lapping of lazy sea waters, indolently sleeps the port of Jolo.

I arrived at the drowsy city with all the open-mouthed curiosity of a novice sight-seer, my pencil sharpened for a verbal sketch of that fascinating, if piratical and bloodthirsty people, the Moros. The streets were dispersed with a motley assortment of meandering people, high-lighting the drabness with gay pastels, gaudy reds, dingy neutrals, somber blacks. The scene wore an air of indifference and disinterest, as if it had seen too much of life and wearied of its commenness.

Here and there were figures of stately Moro women, faces white-washed and grotesque. Beneath their layers of highly scented rice powder, it was difficult to distinguish their features or to place their timeless age. Masked in a barrier of white, impenetrable paint, graced with dignity of carriage and suppleness of body, they defied and staved off the insistent advances of Father Time.

Land of Luscious Fruits

The city was bloated with rich and rare fruits. Here, clusiaceous trees, with their large coriaceous leaves and deep red tetramerous flowers, gave an abundance of the luscious, reddish brown mangosteen. Here, the durian, with its hard prickly rind and its rich, cream-colored pulp, proudly laid claim to its throne, queen of southern fruits. It was the tropic's green-house of fruits, rich-soiled, protective, and doting.

The outskirts of the city basked under a friendly sun and a hearty climate. Lowlands, stretching into arched hills, flaunted their rich fertility, arrogantly displaying their mantle of clean-cut fields. Under the coaxing hands of the hard-working Moros, even the hills boasted a cloak of rich-laden jute and fruit trees. Here and there, slow moving cows grazed idly in idle pastures; sleek horses tossed their impatient heads to the four winds, both blissfully unaware that the former sells for ¥20 per head, the latter ¥15. Midget-brained chicken squawked their hostility at the world in general, running in meaningless circles around their two-by-four compounds. This was rural life in all its rustic glory. Only the pig, in all its squalid splendor, was missing for the Moros refuse to touch its defiling flesh.

Having seen enough of rural Jolo, I returned to the city and wandered towards its Japanese language school. Its interior was filled with young men and women, men and women in their prime, elderly men and women. Of children there was not a sign. Awed, rather than surprised at this phenomenom, I timidly asked its cause. Afternoon classes, I was told, were devoted to the instruction of adults who wished to learn the language, while mornings were set aside for children.

I returned the next morning to see the children's class. They were just in the midst of their formal raising of the Japanese flag, and in the morning breeze, against the virgin white background, the scarlet rays of the Rising Sun flashed vivid, inspiring, austere.

In their classroom, the students were quietly watching their young teacher, resembling to all appearances alert, quizzical pups. The instructor himself was earnestly speaking to his young pupils through a Japanese interpretor familiar with the Moro tongue. Students, interpretor, teacher, alike, were absorbed in their work.

The school, which had opened on the first of February of last year, was the first to be inaugurated in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and was run by a handful of members from the Japanese landing unit, who had taken control of the island but a short time before. During its inaugural lesson, its enrollment had totaled 275 students, five of whom were Japanese, the others Chinese or Moro, but since then had seen a marked increase. With the establishment of Philippine schools under the Japanese Military Administration, however, many had transferred, relieving the former congestion. Strangely enough, many of the Chinese, who were evidently greatly impressed by the Japanese educational system, refused to transfer their children to the new institutions of learning, preferring to keep them in the language school.

Attendance High

Attendance, which had formerly lacked stability, was, at this time, extremely consistent, maintaining an average of some 96 per cent. Classes had, at first, begun at eight o'clock in the morning, but owing to poor attendance and to the fact that many of the children came without breakfast, taking time during the recess hour to buy a scant one or two sen's worth of food, those in charge of the school were compelled to change the opening hour to nine.

Rainy weather, too, I learned, had at first seriously hampered attendance. The first tropic squall had diminished the 275 attendance to three, much to the consternation of the instructor. Immediate investigation into the matter revealed that lacking suitable apparels and facilities for stormy weather, the students had blissfully remained home. Asking the parents to supply their children with necessary facilities, the authorities relieved this alarming, if humorous, situation.

Having decided that it was about time I seriously began considering the study of the Moro tribes, I delved into their history, tradition, and their lives. Originally a hardy seafaring people, terrorizing the southern seas with bold piracy, they ranged from Mindanao and Palawan, through the Sulu Archipelago, to northern Borneo. Arrogant, proud, independent, lead by an aggressive and aristocratic chief, they were feared from the Philippines to the East Indies. It was this hot-blooded arrogance, this fierce love for independence which kindled the flame of resentment against the infringements of the Spaniards and the Americans, and under the white-heat of hate, men, women, and children arose as one to withstand the white-man's threat.

Caste System Explained

Caste system in the olden days was rigidly enforced—from the slaves, to the Datos and the Panrimas, to the chiefs. Today, the slave class has disappeared, while the position of the chief is but a shadow of its former, mighty power. Besides the caste system, there remains to this day, tribal divisions of the Moro race—those of the coast, those of the mountains, those who are the fishermen, and those who are the water people. Of the 247,000 Moros, in the Sulu Archipelago, there are 20 per cent of the first, 50 per cent of the second, 20 per cent of the third, and 10 per cent of the last.

Having acquainted myself with this much of their history, I launched enthusiastically upon a study of the characteristic modes of living of each class. The water people I found the lowest of the four groups. By hundreds they crowded the dingy waterfronts of Jolo, apathetic, cringing, apart. Like discarded rubbage, their rotting, weather-beaten boats, tied to deep-driven piles, congested the waters of the port. Here naked men, naked women, and naked children lived their simple, unadorned lives, fishing day in and day out, working mechanically to earn their meager 15 sen livelihood.

In the city, they were weeded out with contemptuous alacrity. The men in shabby shorts, the women in scanty sarongs, they shuffled its streets, timid, nervous, uncertain. Their dark, somber eyes were haunted by deep shadows of—fear? doubt? sorrow? It was difficult to say. Their weary faces were set in the patient, stoic lines of those who have known the scorn and the contempt of those far higher than they. They were a people to whom anger, laughter, insolence and faith, creed and religion, were unknown.

The coast people, in contrast with the water people, were the highest culturally, intellectually, and economically. These were the people who, from olden times, dominated the lesser tribes, that strata which boasted of the chiefs and priests, the officials and teachers, the doctors and merchants. These were the people who lived in charming homes built upon the water's surface or in nipa-thatched cottages upon the land.

Mountain Moros

From these people, I went to acquaint myself with the mountain Moros, most of whom are found on the island of Mindanao. Wandering through the mountainous regions of the island, I frequently came across hardy Moro women, astride huge cattle and spirited steeds, swinging carelessly beside them vicious looking spears and cutlasses. They resembled dark-skinned Amazons, arrogantly riding into battle. Uncertain of their reception, I fidgeted uncomfortably time and again, but each, in her own way, some curt, some friendly, some indifferent, gave me her nod of welcome. Relief, rather than their greeting, suffused me with a feeling of hearty good-cheer for these good women.

Homes of the mountain people were strewn along the mountainside, and like those of the coast people, were thatched with the leaves of the nipa tree. The people I found leading a half agrarian and half hunting life.

Coming in contact with the Moro people, I learned many interesting things about their lives and their customs, most of which were tinged by the influence of the Mohammedan religion. On the whole a strongly religious people, they believed in its doctrine wholeheartedly and without reserve. On the Moro Sundays, which began on Thursday evening and ended on the following, the temples were crowded with devout worshippers, who systematically chanted their five daily prayers.

Religious fasts they observed thrice a year, during which time they refused to partake of a single morsel of food. Milk they refused to drink at any time, from the superstitious fear of being transformed into cows. Coconut wine, too, was unknown to them, for their religious creed forbade the use of alcoholic stimulants.

No Seasons Exist

Calendars used by the people resembled somewhat the solar and the lunar calendar except that they had no new year. Neither their system for tabulating the year nor their language classified seasonal changes, for season here remained at a perfect standstill. Spring, summer, winter, and fall were phenomenal changes unknown to the Moros.

On the whole, polygamy prevailed. Although marriages were formerly arranged contracts, free marriages were, at this time, becoming increasingly popular and prevalent, with a tendency toward monogamous practice. Men were granted four wives by their religion, but there were some who boasted as many as ten. Married men and women were far from attractive, for upon reaching marriageable age, their teeth were filed level and dyed, resembling grotesque teeth of black combs.

When a child was born to the Moros, a treeling was planted to designate the happy event. Year by year, side by side, the child and the tree flourished, bretherns of nature. To each query of the child's age came the unhesitant answer, "As old as the trees," an answer enigmatic yet strangely symbolic.

Sickness, as a whole, was regarded with superstitious belief among the people. Although hospitals with their efficient doctors were long established, illnesses were attended by the traditionally famous witch-doctors, who with their crushed pepper seeds and cursed waters sought to cure malarial fever and gangrenous wounds. It was probably the inadequacy of their methods that popularized the dental and medical work of the Army Doctor.

Fond of Strong Tobacco

The people were exceptionally fond of strong tobacco, a mixture of lime-like substance known as "mama" with tobacco leaves, and ground taro, which formed their chief fare. Morning after morning, sturdy Moros from the mountains carted their cargo of taro flour, wrapped in thick banana leaves, to the city, bartered with the sea Moros for their share of fish, and trudged once again back to their mountain homes.

An interesting custom, which I noticed in my visit to the palace of a chief some 15 kilometers from Jolo, was the usage of pillows. I was astounded to see pillow after pillow piled near my vicinity. It was only later that I learned that, although a Moro ordinarily uses but two, as many as twelve pairs are offered to their guests of honor. In fact, the more distinguished the guest, the more abundant the pillows.

The Moros, on the whole, I found hospitable and impressionable. They were keenly eager for education, and strangely, extremely musically inclined. There was about them a sense of austere self-respect, a personal dignity which discouraged familiarity and contempt. In social contact, they were charming, an idealistic sort of people.

The one noticeable and gratifying thing was their wholehearted confidence in the Japanese people. In utter simplicity and trust, they accepted the hardy men of the Land of the Rising Sun. Often as I wandered through Jolo's winding streets, they greeted me with courtly bows and, with the deepest of courtesy, smiled their "Ohayo" and "Sayonara." They were a good people, a people, who, subdued under years of oppression and hate, have yet to this day retained their inherent dignity and self-respect, through whose veins still courses the haughty blood of their arrogant, pirate ancestors.

NEW PLAN STRESSES SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

Order Calls for Expansion, Increase in Research Stations, Lecture Courses

The Education Ministry Monday promulgated an order calling for the increasing and expansion of scientific experimental stations and lecture courses in various universities throughout the nation.

In view of the close relation of science to production increase, ¥800,000 had been allotted to the program in the 1942 budget, and, since the preparations already have been progressing, the new order is expected to be put into operation at once.

New additions in the nation's scientific program include the following:

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5. The establishment of a new aeronautic-medical experimental station at the Nagoya Imperial University.
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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

BOOK TWO

Chapter 4

The Stone-Cutter

The mantis seeks the cicada, its prey,
And forces it at last to stand at bay.
But 'fore the victim falls into its jaws,
Comes the wild-fowl tripping through the gorse.

Yedo was blistering under the heat of June. At Shinagawa the breeze from the sea was still cool, but at Takanawa the air was already warm. The Tokaido road had dried up into a white fluffy mass, and every time a cart or a pack-horse passed, clouds of dust swirled up in the still air. The white clouds of dust were as often as not speckled with black dots, the summer flies.

"It's hot!" Johachi Kimura fanned his red, sunburnt face, and looking behind him, called out,

"Shimizu!"

Ikkaku Shimizu was wiping his chest with a towel which he had wetted at a roadside well. He hastened after Kimura at the other's call.

"Perhaps it's due to my long stay in the country. I seem to feel the heat more than usual."

"Today is particularly hot. By the way, shall we go to Hyobu Chisaka like this?"

"He must be impatient to see us."

"But look at our condition. We are dirty and soaked with sweat."

"I don't think he will mind. He will be better pleased if we go at once like this, than if we make him wait whilst we clean ourselves."

"In that case "

They turned aside from the straight Takanawa road and began to climb the slope of Isaragozaka. As they turned the corner they heard the sharp, tapping sound of a stone-cutter's chisel, and some small chips of stone came flying in their direction. There was a stone-cutter's workshop by the roadside.

Four or five workers were bending over their work, so engrossed in what they were doing that they did not notice the two samurai. One of them was applying his chisel to a block of granite that was already recognizable as a tombstone.

Ikkaku stopped in front of this workman, and looked at the words that his chisel was chipping out on the surface of the granite. Kimura also came close, his piercing eyes fixed on the same object.

It was a splendid tombstone. From the intentness with which the workman was applying his chisel it was evident to the two samurai that the tombstone was no ordinary one.

From the position of the two samurai, the words appeared upside-down, but they managed to read the inscription without difficulty.

"Reikoin-den saki no chosan no taiyu suimo genwa daikoji."

Ikkaku held his breath for a moment. The tombstone was meant for the grave of Lord Asano Takumi-no-kami. The Sengakuji temple was close by, and the 24th of that month marked the 100th day after the fatal incident at the Yedo court.

"Stone-cutter," he said.

The stone-cutter stopped his work suddenly and looked up with startled eyes.

"That tombstone. By whose order are you making it?"

"It was ordered by Shikibu Shoyu Asano of Imai-cho."

"H'm. That's where Rei Zei In, the widow of Lord Asano, is living?"

"That is so."

"Who brings the messages?"

"The attendant."

"Who else?"

"Sometimes Master Horibe, and sometimes Master Okuda."

"Is that so? Are all of them in good health?"

"And who may you be, master?"

"I am one of the Ako clan. I have a relative in Yedo, and that is why I have come here. It seems significant that the first thing I see in Yedo is the tombstone of my late master. It overwhelms me."

"Ah, so that was it. So you are from Ako." The tones of the stone-cutter had suddenly become friendly.

"It is hot outside. Please come in, this way. Come and have some wheat-water."

"Don't mind us. I don't want to interfere with your work."

"That is all right. When I think of your troubles, we stone-cutters lead a very peaceful life indeed. Hoi, Kakko!"

"Yes."

"Bring some of the peppermint cakes. Tell the old woman to make some tea. The well-water there is very cold, masters. Why not wipe yourselves? Here, all of you, you may take a short rest."

Ikkaku and Johachi sat down beneath the marshreed screen at the front of the shop, doing their best to talk and look like Ako samurai.

Tatsuzo, the stone-cutter, was a typical Yedo man. He placed the ash-tray in front of the two, and sat down beside them.

"I fully sympathize with you," he said, puffing at his pipe. "It must have been a long and wearisome journey from Ako to Yedo in this hot season. I hear a lot of rumors about what happened at Ako, and it seems that Master Kuranosuke Oishi, during the handing over of the Castle, fully showed that the Ako samurai had the right spirit in them."

"Are such rumors prevalent even in Yedo?"

"Some of the rumors can hardly be called complimentary. Isn't that so, Kakko? Tell us what you heard at the public-bath, that foolish doggerel."

Kakko did not reply, being too shy in front of the guests. Tatsuzo cocked his head on one side, and went on,

"I remember that doggerel. It went something like this.

'Thinking it to be a big stone (Oishi)
I took it,
But it was a light stone (karu-ishi),
dammit!'

"But I think different. What was the use of fighting against the Bakufu's forces? It would have been dying a dog's death. Master Oishi is not such a fool. He will surely avenge his lord's death. I am but a townsman, but that is my constant prayer."

"Did Horibe and Okuda say so too when they came here?"

"Oh no. Not a whisper of such an idea do they let loose from their lips. But Master Horibe, with seven or eight others, sometimes more, often goes out to sea in a boat hired from that netting-boat shop, and we think that they go out to discuss something secret. Please take care of yourselves, for surely matters are not settled as they are."

"Ha, ha, ha. You are a staunch supporter of the Asano clan."

"We are always on the side of the just and the oppressed. Now that I am honored with this order for a tombstone for the late Lord Asano's grave, I seem to understand better than before the spirit of the unfortunate lord, of his widow Rei Zei In, and of all the valiant retainers of Ako. Sometimes my eyes are so blurred with tears that I hit my hand with this hammer instead of the chisel."

Johachi Kimura, who had been silently trying to control his feelings, suddenly stood up, and said,

"Shimizu, let's go." The words were out before he knew it. Kimura walked out, and began to go up the slope of Isaragozaka. Shimizu hastened after him.

"Here, Johachi," he said, smiling. "You should be more on your guard."

"Why?"

"You called me Shimizu just now."

"Don't worry. That fellow won't know."

"Be that as it may, you did a most improper thing just now. You placed your sweat-soaked hat on the tomb-stone. I at once removed it, and so the stone-cutter might not have noticed it. But if he had any brains he would at once have realized that for Ako samurai we have acted very strangely."

"Oh. My error. I am sorry."

"I wonder that you managed to spy round Ako and leave safely."

"Well, the thought that I had at last reached Yedo made me relax my usual vigilance."

"In Yedo there is all the more reason for us to be on our guard."

"You are right. We try to keep them under observation without their knowledge, and they do the same with regard to us. The Kira, Uesugi and Asano families are like the cicada, the wild bird, and the mantis. The mantis seeks the cicada, and the wild bird seeks the mantis. Let them do their worst. We on our side are not unprepared, come what may."

(To be Continued)

Japanese Folk-Tales Find Duplicates In The Stories of Southern Regions

Early Contact Between Japan and South Proved By Identical Nature of Numerous Folk-Tales in Both Areas

Linguistically, it is possible to point out several points that are common to both Japan and the Southern lands. It is not only in language, however, that one can discover items common to both areas. Japan has an infinite number of fables and stories that have been handed down from age to age from the dim past. In the Southern regions, too, there are such stories and fables, and it is possible to discover several points of similarity between them.

If we compare the folk-tales of Japan with those of the Southern areas, we shall find many stories which are almost identical. Such stories do not exist in any one settled place. They are found in Celebes, in Java, in Sumatra, and in the Lesser Sunda islands.

The stage scenery and the stage apparatus, and the costumes of the chief characters differ from place to place, but in general the underlying idea is the same. The famous "Taketori" story, for instance, is identically the same in both Japan and the South. The story of the "Hare and the Tortoise" is also the same, except that the hare and the tortoise are replaced by the fly and the bull in most cases in the South, or by the clam, the deer, the goat and other animals in other places. The actors are different but the story is the same.

The story of the "Old Man who Made the Flowers Bloom" finds many parallels. In Japan, the dog dies, and a tree grows where it is buried. The tree is cut down and made into a mortar. The mortar is burnt, and when the old man scatters the ash over the dead trees, flowers bloom.

In the South the dog is replaced by the sparrow. The other items are practically the same. In Minahassa, the story is unfinished, for the old man has not yet come to the point where he makes the flowers bloom.

A similar story to the "Kachi-kachi yama" of Japan is found among the Achins in Sumatra and on the islands of Nyas off the west coast of Sumatra. In Japan the rabbit and the badger take the chief parts in the story, but in the South the chief characters are the heron and the wild-cat.

The story of the rabbit and the crocodiles has also duplicates in the South. In Japan the rabbit meets Okuni-nushi-no Mikoto, but in the south the rabbit is replaced by the monkey. In Japan, the term "same" is used for the crocodile, but it is not clear whether the crocodile or the shark is meant. The school-text books of a generation ago used to depict the rabbit as crossing the river over the backs of crocodiles. More recently, the same books have discarded the crocodile for the shark. The word "Same" in the folk-lore story seems to be worrying a lot of people. Is the crocodile or the shark meant?

Turning to the South we find that in the Sangir area, between the Philippines and Celebes, the crocodile is called "same" by the natives. This fact offers possibilities for the research worker.

The story of the feathered cloak, so well-known to Japanese children, is also found in the South. The Southern version is nearer to actual life, however. The angel does not return to heaven, but marries the fisherman, and gives birth to a child. Later, however, she finds the feathered cloak which was taken from her, and carrying her child, she ascends to heaven.

Another story with almost identical features is the "Battle between the crab and the monkey." The stage apparatus and the costumes again differ. The persimmon tree is the banana tree in the South. The crab is replaced by the tortoise. In the Japanese version the chestnut bursts in the fire and hurts the monkey. In the Southern version chestnut is the rab, and the crab grips the monkey's leg between its pincers.

The death of the monkey occurs in the same way. The mortar falls on him, and kills him. The tortoise's relatives then boil the flesh of the monkey, and calling a lot of child-monkeys, feed them with this meat. This last point is somewhat similar to the act of the badger in "kachi-kachi yama," where it feeds the old man with the meat of the old women.

The story of Momotaro, or Peach-Boy, has many duplicates. The same with the story of the one-inch dwarf. It can be said that with the exception of the story of Urashimataro, all the folk tales of Japan have duplicates in the Southern areas.

The existence of this similarity in the traditional stories and folk tales of Japan and the South leads us to think that in the remote past, some of our ancestors must have gone to the Southern regions and lived there. Unfortunately, the means of oceanic traffic were not developed at that time, and in course of time they must have lost contact with their homeland.

(Masao Saito, Nanpo Jo-sei)

Pigs in Bali

Although the Javanese profess a dislike for pork, their next-door neighbors, the Balinese, are very fond of this meat. The Javanese are Moslems, and their religion dictates that pork should be abstained from. But the Balinese are not Moslems, they are Hindus, and every Balinese house rears pigs.

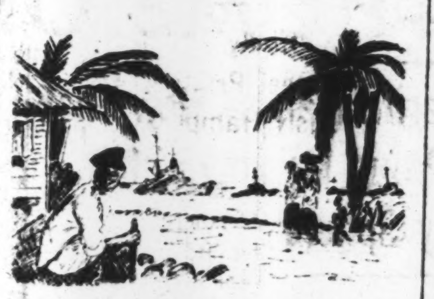
In this respect they are similar to the Chinese. There is not a single Balinese who does not possess a pig.

A Balinese house is surrounded by an earthen wall. But strange to say, there is a lavatory. But the Balinese have no need of lavatories, for all they have to do is to go to the back-yard and perform their duties there. Pigs will finish the rest.

The pigs seem to have a sense or order. When it is feeding time, they line up, their snouts in a row, grunting impatiently. But if one of them steps forward before the rest, the other pigs jump on it and pull it back.

The pork that is consumed in Java used to come from Bali. Bali pork was even exported to former Singapore. In the olden days, Chinese traders used to call at Bali in their sailing ships, and sell their ready-made cheap earthenware in exchange for pork.

The ships of the K.P.M. line that used to touch at Bali invariably used to return to their home bases with Bali pigs on board. Sometimes all the decks, top, middle and lower, were literally buried under the baskets of pigs. It is said that the crew used to go fore and aft through a tunnel of pig-baskets.

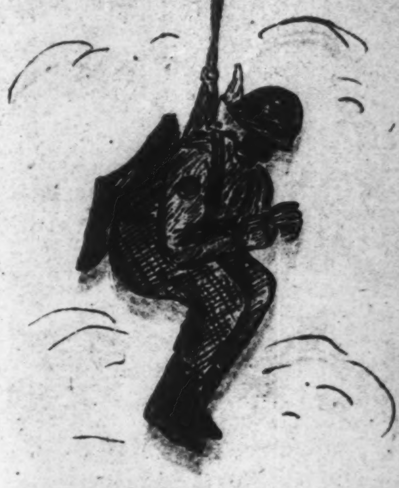


Malai Village

The blue waters of the sea off the east coast of Malai, where once the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" flaunted the already decadent Union Jack in vain, now shimmers serenely under the tropic sun, and the rippling waves lap gently on the shore of the peaceful land, where happy Malais work and play in a new found peace under the leadership of the Japanese.

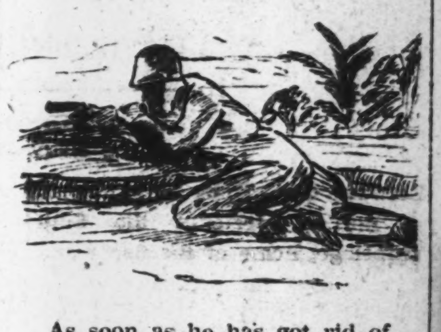
The Malai villages resound with the joyful shouts of happy children and the songs of working men.

"Never in the days of British hegemony have we enjoyed such peace," said an old village headman, a happy smile wrinkling his age-worn face.

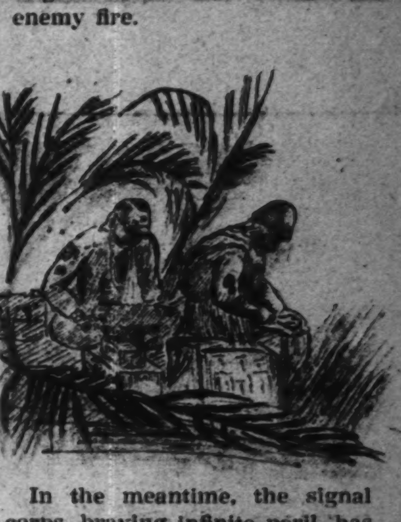


Parachutist

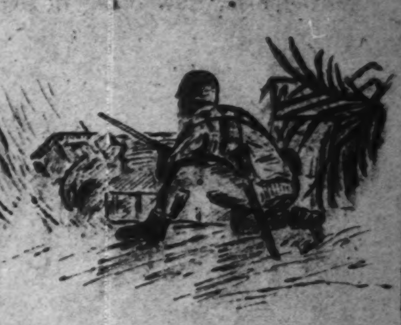
The parachutist-fighter is a modern innovation. Instead of springing out of the ground like the soldiers of Ulysses, he literally drops out of the sky. In spite of the parachute the speed with which he drops is considerable, and according to the wind direction he may be dragged either forwards or backwards when he lands. The parachutist-fighter has to be in the best of training, with steel-spring muscles and a mind that will work like lightning to cope with the most unlooked for eventualities.



As soon as he has got rid of the parachute, he has to take advantage of any cover the land might afford and return the enemy fire.



In the meantime, the signal corps, braving infinite peril, has got in touch with headquarters.



When all the members and equipment have landed, the fighters lose no time in charging into the enemy and routing them.

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JAPANESE WINS DUE TO POWERFUL ARMS

Must Continue to Make New Weapons, Manpower Alone Insufficient, Says Periodical

Victory in modern warfare is attributable to the power of arms in no smaller measure than to the efficiency of the men using them, says an article in the latest edition of the Jitsugyo no Nippon enumerating the instances of wars whose issues were decided by the power of new arms. The article in brief follows:

Modern warfare is at once scientific warfare. The issue of wars today is always decided by the power and efficiency of the optical machines, wireless apparatuses, aircraft, tanks and other modern arms. Any country not fully equipped with every variety of up-to-date arms cannot beat the enemy by manpower alone. This is why the Ethiopians were defeated by Italy.

In the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces are crushing the enemy troops on all war fronts. Their victories are not the result of their high efficiency alone, but are also due to the admirable characteristics of the arms and ammunition they are equipped with. The victory of the Japanese Forces in the present war is simultaneously the victory of Japan's military sciences over those of the United States and Britain.

German Blitzkrieg

At the beginning of the current war, Germany defeated Poland in only three weeks and the Netherlands in five days, whereas it took the Japanese troops 180 days to capture Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. The brilliant victory of the German troops in the present war is attributable to the overwhelming power of their numerous arms, unknown to the enemy up to the moment they are used against them, such arms including anti-aircraft arms, long distance guns carried on trains, new type bombers, tanks operated by radio, high speed tanks, magnetic mines and others. The victory of Germany in the present war is the victory of German scientists at the same time.

In the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Navy defeated the U.S. Navy by means of "special submarines." The new arms, in order that their power be fully exhibited, require their use by fully trained sailors and soldiers, as a matter of course. In short, therefore, a belligerent nation of today needs both powerful arms and efficient men.

Most nations, however, are today highly advanced in modern sciences. Therefore, imitations of all new arms used by a country are made by them as soon as they are used in a battle. So, it is necessary that a belligerent nation produce new arms one after another in rapid succession.

Germans Inventions

In the first Great War, Germany produced many new arms, including:

1. The 42 centimeter caliber long-range guns that were used in bombarding Paris from a point 75 miles off that city.
2. Trench mortars which would throw shells with a diameter larger than the caliber of the trench-mortar.
3. Railway guns of huge calibers.
4. Anti-aircraft guns.
5. Light machine-guns; infantry-guns.
6. Poisonous gases.
7. Incendiary shells, smoking bombs, and illumination shells.
8. Flame-throwers, smoke-screen layers, and listening-in appliances.
9. Tanks.
10. Mine-laying submarines.
11. Depth-charges and submarine nets.
12. Camouflaging materials.

The new arms and ammunitions will be most effective until the enemy perfects counter-measures. The scientists of a belligerent nation, therefore, are required to work ceaselessly in order to lead their country to final victory.

Experienced Difficulty

Toward the end of the first Great War, Germany was subjected to great difficulty due to shortages of gasoline and rubber.

Following the restoration of peace, Germany exercised strenuous efforts to discover substitutes for natural gasoline and rubber. This accounts for the remarkable development of the artificial gasoline and synthetic rubber industries in that country. In the first Great War, Germany suffered greatly also from the interruption of the supply of Chilean nitrate. After extraordinary efforts, a German scientist succeeded in obtaining nitrate from air.

The war of today is a war of consumption. Japan, in order to beat the enemy in the War of Greater East Asia, must mobilize the services of not only the soldiers and sailors, but also of the people at home, especially of the engineers, chemists, scientists and manufacturers. And in order to maintain the activities of these civilians, Japan must keep its economic strength always in a healthy condition. In this sense, the War of Greater East Asia is a total war.

All for Co-Prosperity

The aborigines of the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, whom the arrogant British term "savages of a low Negrito type", are quite docile and willing to give a hand in the construction of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. According to British figures, the forest receipts in these islands amounted to Rs. 1,605,445 in 1938-39. The coconut and rubber are successfully cultivated. As of April 1, 1940, there were 9,288 head of cattle and 3,971 goats.

MUNITIONS INDUSTRY IS HIT IN AUSTRALIA

Labor Shortage Causes Serious Drawback—Number of Strikers Increasing

In spite of the American boast of an offensive against Japan by the United States forces based in Australia, the national defense of this British Commonwealth has been left so incomplete and its munitions industries are so handicapped that the people of this isolated island continent are foredoomed to a long series of hardships and privations, observes a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated January 29, commenting on the shortage of manpower and the serious drawback thereby caused in the munitions industries there.

The article follows in substance:

"Against the total area of 7,700,000 square kilometers, the continent of Australia is so thinly populated that its density of population is estimated at a single individual per square kilometer, and the apprehensions entertained by the authorities in connection with the shortage of labor have been clearly confirmed because they introduced in the January 27 session of the Federal Parliament a bill for approval of the Premier's comprehensive powers for control over man-power resources, in addition to a bill for approval of taxation increase and another for approval of modifications of the National Defense Law concerning the dispatch of Australian Citizen's Defense Corps to the war zones in the South-Western Pacific.

Opposition Enraged

Incidentally, the Opposition is so much enraged over these that its members are now agitating to get the present Cabinet out of office.

"It is evident that the attempt to dispatch the Citizens' Defense Corps to the war zones has been motivated by the local Government's policy of replenishing the regular military forces of Australia. On the other hand, the Government is in need of making up for the shortage of labor in the munitions industries to the extent of 16,000 male and 60,000 female workers during the semi-annual term beginning January this year. Yet there is no possibility of mobilizing more than 60,000 workers. In order, however, to ensure this number of laborers, the authorities will be compelled to effect a drastic curtailment in the rations of non-emergency commodities for consumption by the general public.

"Another source of trouble for the authorities is the fact that 'white collar' workers, the most important source of manpower, are physically not suited for military service, and that, therefore, there is no alternative but to conscript raw workers from among the laborers in munitions factories for service at the front. Thus it is that there is a growing difficulty in the replenishment of labor in the munitions industries.

Strikers Increasing

"On top of this trouble, the authorities are now none the less concerned over the growing increase in the number of strikers. In defiance of the Government's announcement prohibiting New Year recess for factory workers, approximately 37,000 operatives in Sydney absented themselves without leave, of whom 500 were summoned before the court. It is learned that these strikers are doomed to severe punishment and that 21 of them have been compulsorily enlisted in the barracks.

"Of the total number of workmen in Australia aggregating 700,000, those connected with munitions factories are estimated at 500,000. Ever since the beginning of the present war, the peacetime industries on the continent have been cut by 60 per cent. In view of the ever-increasing need for extending restrictive measures upon the peacetime industries, there is no effective means to check the serious handicaps that will be caused in the daily life of the Australians from now on."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.60	— 1.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	74.40	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	77.80	— 0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Thai Leaders Stress Youth's Future Work

(Continued From Page 6)

current affairs and organizations to study political problems were non-existent, and only lectures to members of established and duly-registered organizations were permitted.

There are about 1,400,000 Thai youth between the ages of 15 to 20 years, about 2,400,000 in their twenties, and about 1,800,000 in their thirties. About 1,600,000 are registered in the schools, and of these 1,500,000 attend elementary school, 80,000 are enrolled in middle school and 20,000 are attending university or college.

With the future of Thailand depending upon the progress and course of these youth the Premier and the Minister of Education are both assiduously concentrating their efforts in directing them on the road to the future glory of the country.

The Thai youth have recognized the greatness of Japan and at the same time have not overlooked the strength of Germany. The Looksua, having severed its relation with the Boy Scouts which has its base in England, now is developing itself in its own way, but there is very likely to be a modelling after the Hitler Jugend.

It is the responsibility now for the youth of Japan to undertake the development of the restricted principle of Thailand for the Thai to the broader one which will accept and support a philosophy applicable to all the peoples of Asia.

MANCHOU BODY BOLSTERED

Development and Production Increase Headquarters to Be Set Up

Paralleling the founding of the Manchoukuo Development Association, the Manchoukuo Development and Production Increase Headquarters will be established within the central, provincial, prefectural and local Development Associations by the General Development Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government, reports Domei.

Existing organizations devoted to the development of natural resources and increasing industrial production in Manchoukuo, such as the Manchoukuo Development Research Institute, Training Institutes, Volunteer Corps and other bodies, will cooperate with the new organizations, it was learned.

MANGANESE DEARTH WORRIES UNCLE SAM

Imports Virtually Stopped—Iron and Steel Production Is Seriously Hampered

The United States is experiencing serious difficulty in increasing, or even in maintaining, its production of iron and steel due to the interruption of the supply of manganese from abroad, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Prior to the outbreak of the present war, the United States had been importing from the Soviet Union, India and Africa, about 95 per cent of the manganese used at all iron foundries in the country. After the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, the supply of manganese from the Soviet Union has been almost entirely interrupted, while the import from India and Africa are going down almost to a disappearing point. At present, the United States is required to make the most of what small supply it obtains from Cuba and Brazil, which is far below the minimum quantity required for the maintenance of its iron industry.

The Washington authorities, therefore, are taking every possible measure to produce as much manganese or substitutes of manganese from some alloys, scrap steel, and other materials.

According to the latest report from Washington, the Roosevelt regime has decided on the establishment of 10 factories to produce 600,000 tons of manganese a year from the poor ores from South and Central America. Of those factories, those under construction at Minnesota, Novada, and South Dakota are the biggest, being planned to produce two-thirds of the planned quantity, or 400,000 tons by themselves.

At the same time as the construction of these factories, a metals storage company belonging to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is doing its best to enrich the supply of those poor ores since June 1942.

Nevertheless, the situation is steadily growing darker and more serious, because the manganese in stock is fast running low, while new production is of very poor quality. The United States is boasting of its enormous production of iron and steel. In reality, however, the Washington Authorities are entirely restless in anticipation of the catastrophe which is expected to visit all the iron and steel manufactories of the country in the near future.

MONTH OPEN BRIGHT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

All Three Sections Show Long List of Gains; Industrials Lead

The month of February opened bright and cheery on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday, and a long list of gains were continuously registered in the three sections.

In the long-term section, Asahi Glass continued to climb ¥2.90, Toyo Steamship ¥2.60, Manchuria Heavy Industrial and Japan Gunpowder ¥2.30 each, N. Y. K., new and Nissan Steamship, new ¥2.00 each. Simultaneously Toa Tobacco and Furukawa Electric Machinery stepped up ¥1.80 each, Sino-Japan Cotton Spinning ¥1.50, Hitachi Iron Works, new ¥1.40 and Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.30.

In the short-term section, Manchuria Heavy Industrial scored a continuous gain of ¥3.10 and Hitachi Iron Works of ¥2.10, while the bourse issue and N. Y. K. eased ¥1.00 each on profit-taking.

The spot market was an uninterrupted scene of brisk transactions. Japan Carbon and its new bounced up ¥4.00 and ¥2.00 respectively, and Japan Metallic Industrial went forward ¥3.00, Kanegafuchi Diesel ¥1.80, Electric Wave Machinery ¥1.70 and Kawanami Shipbuilding ¥1.30.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.0	128.8	130.1
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	85.5	84.1	84.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	—	—
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	73.4	72.4
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	75.8	75.1	75.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	97.8	97.8	98.3
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.0	78.4	78.6
Showa Elec Ind (50)	82.8	83.7	81.4
Japan Nitrogen (50)	75.0	—	76.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.9	97.0	98.0
O. S. K. (50)	88.8	89.6	90.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	73.9	73.5	74.3
Nissan Steamship (50)	67.2	68.3	69.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	91.1	92.0	92.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.1	70.9	71.6
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50)	66.6	—	—
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	110.0	110.0	111.3
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	138.0	136.8	137.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.4	66.8	66.7
Japan Beer (50)		98.9	100.4
Tropical Ind (42½)		42.9	43.9
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.3	47.0	47.7
Asahi Glass (50)	103.9	102.0	103.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.7	101.9	103.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	91.5	91.7	92.3

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	86.9	7.0	4.6	85.6
N. Y. K., new	84.6	4.7	3.2	81.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.4	7.3	5.6	97.2
Kanebo Spin. new	77.9	7.9	6.0	77.0
Teikoku Rayon. new	69.1	9.1	7.5	63.4
Hitachi Iron Works	93.6	5.4	2.5	95.4
Osaka Exch. new	44.9	5.5	4.5	45.0
Japan Steel Tube	71.9	1.9	1.0	71.7
Japan Oil	77.4	7.4	6.5	76.9
S. M. R.	75.0	5.0	4.6	74.9
N. Y. K., old	98.6	8.6	7.3	97.5
Hokkaido Coal	76.2	6.2	5.2	75.5
Kanebo Spin. old	129.8	9.8	8.2	128.5
Toyo Rayon. new	56.7	6.7	5.9	56.2
Kokura Iron Works	57.0	7.0	6.2	56.5
Japan Beer. new	49.8	9.8	8.6	49.2
Japan Sugar. new	69.7	9.7	8.7	68.9
Ensuiko Sugar	64.2	4.2	3.5	64.1
Japan Mining	64.0	4.2	3.0	64.2
Manch. Heavy Ind.	63.6	6.2	3.7	66.2

INSURANCE POSSIBILITIES IN THE SOUTH

French, Chinese Best Policy-Takers in Indo-China; Thailand Looks to Japan for Insurance; East Indies Good Market

French Indo-China, equal in area to Japan Proper plus the Hokkaido, has a population of about 23,000,000, of which 16,000,000 are Annamese, the rest being Cambodians, Thailanders, Indonesians, Chinese and Indians. The territory being under the rule of the Indo-China viceroy appointed by France, the influence of Frenchmen, numbering about 40,000 has naturally been predominant. Because the Annamese and Cambodians used to make light of commerce, commercial rights in French Indo-China have exclusively been in the hands of the overseas Chinese who exercised far-reaching influence over the commercial and industrial world there. In these circumstances, the principal policy-takers have been the French and Chinese.

The mountains are covered with vast forests, from where large volumes of teak are produced. The delta zones are well known for rich crops of rice which, together with rubber and the Indian corn, constitutes a staple export of the country. It also has abundant mineral wealth, such as coal, iron, aluminum, chromium, antimony, zinc, manganese tin, tungsten and phosphorite.

With the production, distribution and export of these commodities as insurance objects, there had been, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, 10 French, 7 British, 4 Australian, 5 Amercian, 1 Chinese insurance companies in operation dealing in marine, fire, transportation, automobile, accident, burglary and glass insurance.

By virtue of the military and economic agreements recently concluded between Japan and French Indo-China, the advance of our countrymen into that country is particularly remarkable, and there is no doubt that the territory will develop into a good field of activity for our insurance interests with headquarters probably at Saigon, Cholon, Hanoi, Haiphong, Phnompenh and Hue.

Insurance in Thailand

The economy of Thailand has taken big strides during the past scores of years, due principally, however, to dependence, both financially and industrially, on the United States and Britain, but the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance and economic agreements with Japan following the outbreak of the present war has brought about a complete change in its economic structure.

Out of the total population of 14,460,000, 2,500,000 are oversea Chinese, who are engaged mainly in commerce and mining. The objects of insurance are these Chinese, because the Thai people, on the whole, are engaged in primitive industries and the actual control of the staple industries and foreign and home trade is held by foreigners, particularly the overseas Chinese whose financial influence remains fairly strong.

The country produces rice, teak, tin, rubber and cement in large quantities, but the most important industry there is agriculture.

Must Look to Japan

During the prewar days, with the production, distribution and export of these commodities as insurance objects, insurance companies were handling transportation, marine fire, automobile and burglary risks. British companies were predominant both in number and influence. There were 24 of them, together with 2 Australian, 4 Hongkong, 2 Indian, 1 Thailand, 3 Chinese, 2 Amercian, 2 German and 2 Swiss insurance companies in operation. Now that the country is out of British fetters and as the home insurance business is not yet firmly established, it must of necessity look to Japan for help in this connection.

The prospective insurance markets are Bangkok, Chiengmai, Ayuthia and Singora with Bangkok as the base of advance.

East Indies

The East Indies is 2,400,000 square kilometers in area with a population of 77,000,000, of which 800,000 are Chinese, who are the only possible policy-takers because the standard of culture of the native inhabitants is, generally speaking, not yet sufficiently high to qualify them for insurance.

As is well known, the islands have inexhaustible natural resources, including petroleum, tin, iron ores, nickel, gold, silver, cinchona bark, sugar, rice, rubber, cocoa-nuts, Indian corn, rawan, teak, etc.

Many Foreign Firms

Djawa is most densely populated and most civilized among the various islands comprising the East Indies. Prior to the present war, there were in operation 17 home insurance companies with headquarters in Djawa, together with 8 Dutch, 5 German, 3 Swiss, 38 British, 4 Australian, 4 Hongkong, 2 Indian, 1 Italian and 3 Chinese insurance firms, carrying on keen competition among them. It was, however, the Dutch insurance companies alone that were established on a firm foundation. The government control over the insurance business was quite negligible in those days.

In spite of the recent rapid development in land transportation facilities in Djawa and Sumatra, long journeys are often accompanied by risks, which necessitates further development of automobile insurance. Marine and transportation insurance is transacted with Djawa as the central market.

The prospective territories for the advance of Japan's insurance business are Djakarta, Surabaya, Samarang and Bandong in Djawa; Medan in Sumatra; Bandjermasin, Balikpapan and Tarakan in Borneo and Makassar and Menado in Celebes.

Bill Clearings

February 1
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	470,784	218,043
Balance	54,787	25,042

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(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
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Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
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Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
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Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein Rangoon, Tavoy.
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Sumatra
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Java
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North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila.
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1943

The Battle off Rennell Island

The newest feat of our invincible Navy in the battle off Rennell Island in the Solomons, takes its place along with the Battle of Hawaii, the Battle off the Malai Coast, the Battle off the Java Coast, the Battle off Surabaya, the Battle off Batavia, the naval operations in the Bay of Bengal and the Battles of the Solomons. This latest victory proves more forcibly than anything else the utter impossibility of the United States and Britain to stage an offensive against Japan despite all the threats and boasts and budgets of Roosevelt and Churchill and their propagandists.

Less than a month after President Roosevelt demanded of the American people the unheard of budget of 109 billion dollars and delivered to them a boastful message filled with hope, the Imperial Navy which believes in action rather than words, has again scored brilliantly and decisively. Two enemy battleships and 3 cruisers were sent to the bottom, and another enemy battleship and cruiser were damaged. This verily is Japan's answer to America.

Since last summer the American forces in the Solomons area have been frantically building a number of land air bases in this region. Apparently placing great confidence in the usefulness of these land facilities, they formed a powerful fleet comprising remnant and newly-built warships with which they desperately sought an opportunity of staging a counter-attack against the Japanese Fleet as well as against the Japanese air bases. This self-styled "powerful" American fleet has now been dealt a crippling blow in the battle off Rennell Island.

Immeasurable significance can be attached to this encounter which has ended in such brilliant results for the Japanese Navy. It is no exaggeration to say that the newest Japanese achievement will have far-reaching effects on the future situation of the present World War for it is apparent that the enemy attempted to crush the Japanese Fleet in the Solomons area by this battle with the ultimate intention of cutting off this country's supply routes. Not only have the enemy's plans been frustrated by the victory off Rennell Island; the Japanese Forces have been placed in an extremely advantageous position; and last but not least, a terrific mental blow must have been dealt to the American and British peoples who were told by their leaders three short weeks ago that the Allied camp would score smashing victories against the Axis Powers in 1943. All through the latter part of last year the American and British peoples have been fed on the propaganda that 1943 would be the year in which the large-scale counter-offensives against Japan would be launched. This undoubtedly was one of Roosevelt's reasons for going all the way to North Africa to decide with Premier Churchill on a supreme Allied strategy. The appearance of the American fleet in the waters off Rennell Island conceivably was the first trial of this "supreme strategy." If this were so, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that it was, then the Anglo-American "supreme strategy" is as potent as are the 2 battleships and 3 cruisers which lie today at the bottom of the sea off Rennell Island.

As we have said time and again before this, ultimate victory in any major war is won by those who command the seas. Today as the American and British navies melt away before the onslaughts of the invincible Japanese armada, American and British power stand condemned to oblivion. By the same token, it is now Japan, not Britannia or the United States which rules the waves. This has been proven in the Battle off Rennell Island.

Indonesia Faces a Bright Future

Under Dutch domination which lasted nearly three centuries and a half, the Indonesians sought time and again to oust the Dutch oppressors. They staged a number of patriotic movements with the result that large numbers of their leaders laid down their lives—but to no purpose unfortunately, for none of their demands was ever accepted.

Because their racial movements did not have any satisfactory results, the Indonesians came to despair of their freedom and economic improvement and resigned themselves to a life of semi-slavery as long as the Dutch ruled Indonesia. They realized that they would have to endure the miserable circumstances until the day came when their rulers were ousted. This rendered them spiritless and destitute. The Indonesian spirit thus lost positivity with each passing decade.

They who led such miserable lives have now abruptly become members of Greater East Asia and simultaneously have been enabled to commence the long-desired construction of Indonesia for the Indonesians. They have now opened the first page of their glorious history. The daring and brave Japanese Forces have set them free from the shackles of centuries-old Dutch exploitation and it is gratifying to see these once enslaved peoples rapidly becoming full-fledged members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It may truly be said that the Indonesians awoke from a nightmare to find themselves standing on the opening page of this glorious history which is unfolding before them without shedding a drop of blood. To these people this must have been an event approaching a miracle.

It is only natural, therefore, that the Indonesians should express their wholehearted respect for and gratitude to the Japanese Forces. It is gratifying to learn that they are taking full advantage of the opportunity now before them and are cooperating to the fullest possible extent to build up their country.

Strategically, the construction of Greater East Asia has neared completion, but economically, it has just begun. Until this task has been completed, we and they shall have to fight on, overcoming greater hardships materially, spiritually and in our daily life than at present. Under such a situation, will the Indonesians be able to push on and appreciate our true intentions? Should they take things too easy and depend altogether upon the Japanese for the construction of a paradise for them, the state of co-existence and co-prosperity would not be attained so quickly. Indonesia for the Indonesians in the true sense of the word will not be established unless they truly understand what the "Greater East Asia spirit" is and work hard with this noble constructive spirit in mind.

Under Dutch rule the Indonesians lost positivity and the will to improve themselves. They themselves are not to blame, the Dutch are solely responsible for this. Now, however, that they have been liberated from the shackles of the inhuman Dutch administration, and a new history full of hope has dawned upon them, they are shaking off the old spirit and are living up to the Greater East Asia spirit.

It is no easy task, however, for the Indonesians to rebuild their land, because the standard of their education has been low on account of the Dutch government's misguided education policy. Those possessing primary school education represent only 5 per cent of the population of 70,000,000. Those having secondary school education or higher amount to only 1 per cent of the population. In other words, 94 per cent of the entire population is illiterate.

Fully understanding the self-sacrificing spirit of the Japanese officers and men who fought to emancipate them, 70,000,000 Indonesians are now devoting their all to build up their own paradise. A fresh and vigorous spirit has been infused into their minds and the standard of their education is being rapidly raised. Of course the Indonesians have a long ways to go before they can attain their goal but we firmly believe that they will succeed. Only then may it be said that they will form a full-fledged link in the glorious chain uniting together the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Unless they shrink from the labor-pains of this God-sent opportunity there is no doubt that the construction of Indonesia for the Indonesians will not end in an empty dream.

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 2, 1942

From Our Own Files

The vanguards of Imperial Forces that have been advancing southward through the Malay Peninsula reached the shore opposite Singapore island on the evening of January 31, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

• • •

Johore Bharu, which holds the key to Singapore, was at last completely occupied by the Japanese Forces yesterday, reports Domei. During 55 days since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces operating in the Malay Peninsula covered a distance of over 1,100 kilometers, during the course of which they repaired about 250 bridges and had 92 major engagements.

• • •

The complete occupation of Pontianak, in the western part of Dutch Borneo, by Imperial Forces on January 29 was announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

REVIEW OF PAST SEA BATTLES TEACHES VALUABLE LESSONS

Various Countries Engaged in Eleven Typical Naval Encounters From 1866 to the Battle of Jutland

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Gendai)

Part I

During the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, more than ten battles which may well be called sea battles have already taken place. If the scope of review is extended to the last century, we find that eleven typical sea battles were fought from the Battle of Lissa in 1866 down to the Battle of Jutland. Due to lack of space, it is impossible to give a detailed description here of each of these battles, so that I will confine myself to a very brief account of each battle, with reference to the essential characteristics common to them all.

One of the vital factors in sea battles is numerical strength. In sea battles, it must be admitted, a wide disparity in naval strength between the contending forces spells defeat for the side outnumbered, though we note that the sole exception to this rule is provided by the Battle of Lissa, which was not, by the way, a modern sea battle in the strict sense of the term.

Names	Year	Ratios	Issue
1. Battle of Lissa	1866	A. 69	Won
		I. 100	Lost
2. Battle off Hoto	1894	J. 100	Won
		C. 33	Lost
3. Battle of Yellow Sea	1894	J. 100	Won
		C. 83	Lost
4. Spanish-Am'can War	1898	A. 100	Won
		S. 58	Lost
5. Battle of Yellow Sea	1904	J. 100	Won
		R. 77	Lost
6. Battle off Urusan	1904	J. 100	Won
		R. 66	Lost
7. Battle of Japan Sea	1905	J. 100	Won
		R. 77	Lost
8. Battle off Coronel	1914	G. 100	Won
		B. 87	Lost
9. Battle off Falkland	1914	B. 100	Won
		G. 55	Lost
10. Battle of Dogger Bank	1915	B. 100	Won
		G. 68	Lost
11. Battle off Jutland	1916	B. 100	*
		G. 53	†

* Offensive. † Retreated.

(In the above table, A. stands for Austria, I for Italy, J. for Japan, C. for China, Am. for America, S. for Spain, R. for Russia, G. for Germany and B. for Britain.)

Factor of Ratio

It is particularly interesting to note that America learned a valuable lesson from the importance of the factor of ratio and applied it in attending to the expansion of her naval armaments. It is not enough for any country to have a mighty navy; the way must at the same time be found for restricting the naval strength of the potential enemy country. Fully appreciative of this fact, America thought fit to arrange for a naval limitation treaty, with the potential enemy country among the signatories, under which she could always possess a naval strength absolutely superior to that of her potential enemy. This was the main motive propelling her to sponsor the Washington Conference. By fixing the ratio of the naval strengths of America, Britain and Japan at 5:53, she contrived to assure for her own country a naval strength relatively superior to that of the enemy, whenever war broke out.

The famous Battle of Trafalgar, the Battle of the Japan Sea, the Battle off Falkland and the Battle off Coronel are typical examples of battles in which a crippling blow was dealt by one adversary to the other. These were all daytime battles.

On the other hand, the Battle of Jutland shows that it is very difficult to force a decisive battle on the enemy if he is bent on avoiding it. The fact will at the same time be admitted that a decisive naval battle, where it was fought, settled the general war situation very often, for defeat in such a battle rendered the reconstruction of the defeated navy during the war impossible. The Russian defeat in the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War is a case in point. Be it noted, however, that these characteristic features do not apply to sea battles after the former World War.

The Battle of Lissa

This Battle was fought on July 20, 1866, off the island of Lissa between the Italian and Austrian fleets, resulting in the former's defeat.

Admiral Baron Wilhelm von Tegetthoff who was in command of the Austrian navy which, though inferior in strength, had a high morale, was in the naval port of Pola, watching for the opportunity to attack the enemy, while the Italian navy was led by Admiral Persano, an old officer, who, despite the superiority of his fleet in numerical strength, was lacking in the fighting will—quite unlike the brave and daring Italian naval commanders participating in the present war.

Italy who had been beaten in land fighting was eager to occupy the island of Lissa in Austrian territory with an eye to favorable peace terms. By the stern order of his King, Admiral Persano set out, though reluctantly, in command of a squadron consisting of 34 ships, including 12 armored ships, 11 non-armored ships and gunboats, and bombarded the island. This bombardment brought no result. In fact, two of his ironclads got damaged.

Early on the morning of July 20, Admiral Persano's fleet was engaged in landing operations, when Admiral Tegetthoff, an intrepid officer of only 38 years, saw his opportunity and, in command of a squadron consisting of 23 ships, comprising seven ironclads, seven non-armored ships and nine gunboats, hurriedly sailed southward and launched a surprise attack on the Italian fleet. The Italian fleet weighed anchor in great confusion, and having hardly had the time to rally, suffered a miserable defeat.

Admiral Tegetthoff's tactics was to cut the enemy's line of battle in two. Exhorting his officers and men to the utmost efforts to win the battle, he signalled to his fleet to proceed at full speed and to fall on and sink enemy ships. His strategy told and he secured a complete victory. The true cause of victory was nevertheless to be found in the unshakable faith of the Austrian officers and men in victory and in their fervid fighting spirit.

The Battle off Hoto

This Battle was fought and won by the Japanese squadron at the start of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. As the relations between Japan and China became critically strained, the Japanese combined fleet left Sasebo in the direction of Chemulpo. Prior to this, the Yoshino, the Naniwa and the Akitsusu, the naval units which had been sent out in advance of the main force, came across the enemy ships, the Chiyuan, the Kuangi, the Tsaokiang and the transport Kaosheng, off Hoto, when suddenly the enemy warships opened fire on the Japanese warships. In the severe battle that ensued, the Tsaokiang surrendered, the Kuangi ran aground and the Chiyuan took to flight.

The transport Kaosheng was pursued by the Naniwa, and when it was overtaken, its commander pleaded for release on the ground that she was a British vessel, but Captain Togo (later Admiral), who was in command of the Naniwa, after carefully weighing all circumstances, ruled otherwise and ordered the transport to be sunk. The resolute action he took in this case is a well-known historical fact. The victory in this sea battle at the threshold of the Sino-Japanese War had the effect of alarming and demoralizing the Chinese, while, on the other hand, it produced the beneficial effect of heightening the morale of the Japanese Forces. It removed some misgivings formerly prevalent among the Japanese people regarding the chances of Japan's victory at sea. It also contributed greatly toward the victory in the Battle of the Yellow Sea that followed.

The Battle of the Yellow Sea

This Battle was as significant as the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War in that victory put the command of the sea in Japan's hands and that consequently it proved practically decisive of the final issue of the Sino-Japanese War. It also affords a typical example of a major sea battle producing decisive influence on the general war situation.

The Japanese squadron which had secured command of the sea in the region about Hoto as the result of victory in the Battle there left the place of its temporary anchorage on September 16, 1894, for Haiyang island in search of the enemy squadron which, it was believed, was then on a cruise somewhere near the mouth of the Yalu river. The following day, the enemy squadron was detected in the distance in the vicinity of Haiyang island.

The Japanese combined fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Yuko Ito consisted of the Matsushima, the flagship, and eleven warships. The enemy squadron, of which Admiral Ting Ju-chang was in command, consisted of the Tingyuan, the flagship, and thirteen other warships; four torpedo boats also accompanying it. The Japanese squadron forming itself into single column, started a violent bombardment. Soon, the enemy's battle formation was thrown into disorder and the Yangwei and the Chaoyung were seen to be on fire. The Japanese squadron closed in upon the enemy squadron more and more and attacked it with increasing severity. In the severe battle lasting five hours three enemy ships were sunk and two more were damaged and sent aground. Heavy damage was also inflicted on other enemy ships, forcing them to take to flight.

The damage suffered by the Japanese fleet was very slight compared with the enemy's losses. As the main causes of this victory may be mentioned the high speed of Japanese ships, the excellence of Japanese gunnery and the swiftness of the Japanese fleet movements.

After the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia, the Japanese combined squadron enforced the blockade of Port Arthur and the enemy squadron in that port finding itself seriously menaced not only by the Japanese Navy but by Japanese land forces also, attempted to run the blockade and escape into Vladivostok. This attempt on the enemy's part led to the Battle of the Yellow Sea which took place on August 10. The enemy squadron was subjected to vehement night attacks by Japanese destroyer flotillas and its plan was frustrated.

The Battle off Urusan was fought between the Japanese Second Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Kamimura and the Russian Vladivostok Squadron on August 14. In this action, the enemy warship Lurik was sunk and two other enemy ships were wrecked. It ended in an overwhelming victory for the Japanese side.

It need hardly be said that Japan's victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea stands out conspicuously in the annals of the sea battles of the world. In this Battle the Japanese squadron under the command of the celebrated Admiral Heihachiro Togo destroyed the Russian Baltic Squadron which had just come all the way to reinforce the Russian naval forces. In ten engagements, big and small, fought for two days over a wide expanse of the sea, 180 miles east to west and 200 miles south to north, the Russian squadron was annihilated. Of the enemy squadron of 38 ships, 19 vessels, comprising six battleships, four cruisers, one coast-defense ship, four destroyers, one converted cruiser and three special service ships, were sunk, while two battleships, two coast-defense ships and one destroyer were captured, two hospital ships being interned. The enemy officers and men taken prisoner totaled 6,160, the Commander-in-Chief being among the number. On the Japanese side, only three torpedo boats were lost, while the casualties amounted to no more than 700. The unprecedented victory scored by the Japanese Navy in this Battle was simply marvellous.

This Battle of the Japan Sea established the fact beyond all doubt that in sea battles, the side numerically superior invariably wins, though prior to the Battle of Lissa, it often happened that the side numerically inferior won. This should not, however, be taken as meaning that numbers alone count in naval warfare.

It also proved that thanks to the speedy concentration of naval forces on a scene of battle, it is possible for a country to throw its entire naval force into any decisive battle.

It is well for us to remember that Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan owes his theory of naval tactics largely to his profound study of the Battle of the Japan Sea.

Fruits of Wisdom

I respect the man who knows distinctly what he wishes. The greater part of all the mischief in the world arises from the fact that men do not sufficiently understand their own aims. They have undertaken to build a tower, and spend no more labor on the foundation than would be necessary to erect a hut.—Goethe.

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Discourtesy does not spring merely from one bad quality, but from several—from foolish vanity, from ignorance of what is due to others, from indolence, from stupidity, from distraction of thought, from contempt of others, from jealousy.—Bruyere.

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He who finds elevated and lofty pleasure in the feeling of poetry is a true poet, though he never composed a line of verse in his entire lifetime.—Mad. Dudevant.

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The words that a father speaks to his children in the privacy of home are not heard by the world, but, as in whispering galleries, they are clearly heard at the end, and by posterity. —Richter.

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The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be; and if we observe, we shall find, that all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.—Socrates.

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Not to know what has been transacted in former times is to be always a child. If no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must remain always in the infancy of knowledge.—Cicero.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 24, No. 4 dated January 23, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: New Foreign Policy, Meaning of Increased Tax, Price Policy of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Attitude of Chungking, Resources of North China, Present Situation of German-Soviet War, Development of U.S. Wartime Economy, and Various Problems of Farm Industry in India.

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THAI LEADERS LAY EMPHASIS ON FUTURE MISSION OF YOUTH

Thailand's Young People Guided by Three Representative Bodies Yuwachon, Yuwanari, and Looksua

By HIROITSU HOSHIDA
(From the Keikoku)

Youth has had a great part to play in the rise of modern Thailand, and her leaders are placing emphasis upon the future role of her young people.

Heading the Thai Cabinet, Field-Marshal Premier P. Phibun Songkhram is yet less than 50 years of age, while his ministers all range from 40 to 46 years. Most of these men participated in their first Cabinet council while they were yet in their early thirties.

The father of Thailand's new constitutional government and a leading figure in her politics as her "Elder Statesman' is General P. Phyahonyothin, and he is only 54 years old. At the same time P. Phanomyong who is a member of the Council of Regency is 45 years of age.

The President of the Assembly of the People's Representatives, P. Wichien Na Songkhla, has been considered comparatively old, and he is barely 60 years of age, but the members of the Assembly are for the greater part from 30 to 40.

When Hyogoro Sakurai led a group of Japanese Diet members on a visit to Thailand, the Thai representatives were amazed at the hale and hearty vigor of such "old men," and at the reception held in the Thai Parliament the two groups appeared to be like fathers and sons.

Young Leaders

The leaders of the People's Party, which came into power with the establishment of the new constitutional government were for the greater part young military officers ranging from lieutenants to colonels, while those who had risen in civil career held positions comparable to the rank of a captain or lieutenant-colonel. A decade has passed since that time, and these men have now matured into steady leaders of their country.

The military class has a great influence upon the country, and of the 11 ministers of the Cabinet only the Minister of Foreign Affairs rose from a civil career. All the others, including the Premier, are men with experience in the army, air force or navy. Even among the 15 ministers without portfolio the majority are similarly military men. The present Regent rose from civil life, but the first two were army officers.

More than half the members of both Houses of the Parliament have military records, and the Public Procurator's Office is built up on the line of the military police.

Military influence has also greatly affected the economic life of Thailand, and during the early stages in the development of the nation's industries most were started as government monopolies under military control, but this was a natural measure in view of the entangling tentacles stretched forth by conflicting European imperialistic and capitalistic systems as well as the encroachment of powerful Chinese merchants. There was too much danger in permitting free enterprise at this time, and it was necessary as a matter of national defense that the industries be built up as rapidly as possible.

Even in the field of culture there is the predominating influence of the military, and the Cabinet now has direct control over the shaping of the course of the nation's drama, music and literature. Patriotic songs, poetry stressing national defense and songs all stress love of country.

Served in Army

A striking feature of Thailand's customs and manners is the fact that the women generally have their hair cut short. The permanent wave is widely adopted, while another type of hair-dress appears to have developed from the historical fact that women of Thailand once served in the armed forces following long and unceasing wars with Burma.

Growing out of this custom of the women having fought in wars is the announcement of a military academy to train women officers, and the wife of the Premier was recently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the artillery.

Both men and women, upon reaching the age of 20 years, become eligible to vote and to hold office.

The Government has recently undertaken to revise the system of names, for in Thailand there is no fixed surname nor is there a differentiation between male and feminine names, and instances are frequent where men and women have the same name. Only by the addition of a word meaning "Mr." or "Miss" is the sex of a person's name differentiated.

The world today is in an era of youth movements, and China, Turkey, India, the Soviet Union, Germany and other nations find their youth undergoing all hardships and overcoming obstacles in their chosen mission of establishing a state in conformity with their newly-found political consciousness. The course undertaken by the youth of a nation predetermines the future of that state, and no wise statesman ever overlooks this fact.

There are three representative youth organizations in Thailand, the Yuwachon, Yuwanari and Looksua, but there are other groups as well.

The Yuwachon is a training corps for the students of Thailand, and except for the limitation of its members to students would be identical with the Young Men's Associations established in Japan, or from the viewpoint of its military training program would be similar to the students' training corps in Japanese schools.

Established in 1935, three years after the setting up of the new constitutional government, the Yuwachon was founded by the present Premier. It came under the jurisdiction of the Youth's Military Training Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and the Bureau Director was Major-General P. Phamon Montri, the son of a famous Thai general and former principal of the Military Academy. He is now the Minister of Education.

About 150,000 university students and middle-school boys from the fourth to the sixth year are members of the Yuwachon, whose program includes military training under officers still in active service, regulation of public traffic on holidays, sanitary inspection during general clean-up period, service as pages and ushers at public meetings, support to movements for the education of the people and participation in air-raid drills.

Yuwachon members must salute all military officers whom they meet on the streets, and after the completion of their training period they are qualified to serve as non-commissioned officers in the armed services.

The school uniform of the Thai students from elementary school to university is exactly the same, except that the university student wears long trousers. The suit and cap are of light-green duck, the shoes are black and short stockings are worn. The badge on the cap is the same for all students, and the only identifying mark on the uniform is the red embroidered letter designating the school and number designating the individual sewn on the left breast of each student. The student registers with the Ministry of Education on entering school and retains that number until graduation from scholastic study.

The only difference between the ordinary student and a member of the Yuwachon is that the latter has a red band on his cap.

Girls Wear Uniforms

Girls attending school wear a uniform of a white blouse and a red, black on blue skirt and necktie, and on their left breast are embroidered their school and identification letter and number. All the girls have their hair cut short, but recently a ban was enforced against students having permanent waves.

Where the school is near a river or the sea, naval training is the program for the Yuwachon member, and his uniform is of khaki with a black necktie.

As the universities are co-educational, the Yuwanari is organized for students attending girls' schools. From 70,000 to 80,000 girls belong to this military-training organization, and their uniform is of khaki with a hat to match. Their training includes nursing, sanitary work, commissariat and other auxiliary military duties.

The Looksua is the Thai version of the Boy Scouts and comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Boys in elementary school and in the first to the third year in middle school belong to the Looksua. Marine training is given where the school or group is located near a river. These students then wear a light green necktie added to a khaki uniform.

Established in 1922 all over the country, the Looksua had a membership of 1,000,000 boys by 1935, and it arose following the growth of the Boy Scout movement in Europe.

The first Looksua Jamboree was held in Bangkok in 1928, and the following year 21 representative youth from the Looksua visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Boy Scouts. Since then regular visits have been exchanged between the two organizations.

Premier Phibun Songkhram gained greater powers, especially following the hostilities for the redemption of the lost territories. But all this time Thailand was the melting pot for the intrigues by foreign countries.

Under these troublesome circumstances the Government imposed strict control over discussion groups, held power to suspend the publication of any newspaper, compelled the registration of all organizations and even went so far as to require the name of the printer to be written on all advertisement posters. Political speeches, meetings to discuss

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